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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Right Good—A Plain Case—Pause, Remove, and Reflect. One dollar for the first tooth and fifty cents for each subsequent tooth. The above is not the way Dr. Spencer does business at his Dental Establishment, No. 846 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States. Remember, we advertise the laughing gas free, and we do it all the time free. We make no extra charge for extracting the teeth, when we give the gas, and make no charge whatever for extracting the teeth when artificial teeth are ordered. To satisfy you that we do as we advertise, all you have to do is to call at our office, and you will find everything just as represented in every respect, not only in regard to our laughing gas, our $20 dollar sets of teeth, artificial eyes, nose, palate, &c., but in regard to our advertisements, which are not copied, borrowed or stolen, but are written in our own office, No. 846 Penn street. N. B. The laughing gas is administered in all cases gratis. Dentists supplied with teeth, rubber, &c., thirty per cent less than any Dental Depot in Pittsburgh. No. 846 Penn street is the place.

Country Merchants will find full lines of bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints and other staple goods, at the lowest eastern prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Last Thing Out.

Twenty teeth extracted in two minutes without the aid of gas in the case of Laughing Gas. All who have difficult teeth or roots of teeth to extract, that have been given up by other dentists, are particularly requested to call at Dr. Spencer's office, No. 846 Penn street, and have them out without pain, Dr. Spencer is a tooth in the best style at about half the prices charged elsewhere. Don't forget the No. 846 Penn street. Nine first class assistants in attendance.

Extraction of Corns, &c.

Dr. Randall after a successful tour in Europe has returned to Pittsburgh, and can during this week, be consulted as heretofore at 90 Fifth street, over Anderson's Tea Store. Bunions, defective nails, and all diseases of feet cured without cutting, pain or confining. Thousands of testimonials can be seen from parts of the world; many from some of the first men of Pittsburgh and vicinity, given at their own operation, in proof of its efficacy. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Sewing Machines.

We have heavy manufacturing and two family machines of a good manufacture, for sale cheap at Wheeler & Wilson's agency, No. 97 Fifth street.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of patrons to the drug stores which keep constantly on hand a complete supply of these pure and reliable remedies. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Also, on hand and for sale, Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters, Roback's Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier. The ingredients used in preparing these remedies are known to be pure and to use them secures health.

Fine Shirting Muslins

Extra quality 4-4 muslin, 31c., at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Pure Liquors

Are a scarce article; so much so, that we have known persons to come from all parts of Western Pennsylvania to make their purchases at McClaren & Monaghan's drug store. They have a reputation for the goods is so wide spread and been so thoroughly satisfied that their label on any article gives character to and confidence to the consumer. Their place is 95 Market street, corner Diamond alley and Fifth street.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, simply call at the down, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets.

G's G's. G's.

Governors, Geologists and Gardeners, know the good effects of Sawyer's Barber's Soap, and recommend it as the best article for the toilet now known. Only 30 cts a cake.

Magnus's Hall, Allegheny.

This fine building where the Fair is now in progress, will be visited by many strangers. All of the fine fancy articles on exhibition will be disposed of while the delay, the first lot probably this morning, so that the whole stock may be distributed if possible by that time. At night the magnificent gas chandeliers will be announced every evening in the hall, an interesting time is expected. Those who wish to invest will not a moment to lose.

Cheap.

All the best makes of Prints in the newest styles, to be had at Barker & Co.'s; also, other styles as low as any, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Ladies' Furs.

All that immense stock of Ladies' Furs will be sold greatly reduced prices. If you would secure bargains in Ladies's Furs call at the Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Henry, No. 139 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

HARRISBURG.

A Quorum Not Present in the House.

The Railroad Route from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 5.

HOUSE—The House met at half past seven o'clock, but there not being a quorum of members present, there was no business transacted.

SENATE—Not in session.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Rams for the Chilian Government—More Troops to be Sent from France to Mexico—Duel between Prince Murat and Count Rochefort.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The steamer Arago's mails were delivered in this city yesterday. The following is additional to the news telegraphed from Halifax:

A five-screw ram, built by Messrs. Laird Brothers, has sailed from the Mersey for Valparaiso. She is the largest vessel that has ever yet been in the Thames for the Chilian Government. The ram built in the Thames is the Minerva.

Notwithstanding the announcement that Baron Latinal has left Paris for the purpose of making arrangements for the return of the French troops from Mexico, it is certain that shortly, an international conference is preparing to be acted upon in Toulon, prescribe the sending and two or three thousand more troops.

A duel had taken place at St. Germain, between Prince Achille Murat and M. Rochefort, the editor of the *Figaro*. The cause of those out of an article published in the *Figaro*, of January 7th, on the evidence given by Prince Achille before Mons. Mace's court of assizes. The Prince challenged the journalist, and a meeting was arranged. The seconds of Prince Murat were St. Jerome Bonaparte Patterson and M. Espelletta. Those of M. Rochefort were M. Paul Pelford, of the *Soir*, and M. Plunkett, of the Royal Theatre. The duel was fought with swords in a riding school, and lasted only a few seconds. The Prince's shirt was torn by the point of his adversary's sword, and M. Rocheforf received a slight wound in the thigh. The seconds then declared honor satisfied, and the affair terminated.

The French Expedition to Mexico.

Interesting History by M. Girardin.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The Paris *Journal des Debats* contains a four column article from the able pen of M. Girardin, recapitulating the history of the Mexican expedition, and terminating with the earnest call to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. The purport of the article went to show that the feeling of the people of the United States was strongly hostile to Maximilian; that the Government of the United States, while constantly reiterating this fact in its official communications to the French Government, had constantly abstained from menace; that the language of the American Government had been as conciliatory and as free from menace in 1866, after their victory over the rebellion, as in 1865, after the surrender of Lee and Johnston's army; that all this, both the Government and the people of the United States had shown, that although deeply offended by the Mexican expedition, and although hostile to the continuance of the French flag in Mexico, they nevertheless desired to remain friends with France, and were willing to forbear to the uttermost in order to give Emperor time to make full trial of the experiment, and to retire without being menaced.

The Romance of Insurance.

Perhaps the most singular specimen of an insurance company that ever existed was the "Plate Glass Insurance Company" that flourished in London some twenty years ago. We doubt whether any mining share operator ever played quite so sharp a game as that narrated below:

At the time alluded to the plate glass of mansions dimensions was frequently broken through into use for shop windows in the great thoroughfares, and these monstrous panes seemed especially to possess a destructive propensity. Scarcely a day of cloudy weather passed that the plate glass of young bucks who were in the habit of "cutting" late, ringing bells, changing signs, breaking street lamps and perpetrating all manner of mischief. To aggravate, matters, in some instances, the new legal warrant, that the law making the smashing of windows a misdemeanor was so worded as to afford no protection to panes above a certain size. This furnished perfect impunity to jay hawkers in their attacks upon the largest and costliest show-windows, and the shopkeepers suffered accordingly. But now a bright idea occurred to one of the most active and enterprising of the "destructives." He set to work among his companions and organized a "Plate-Glass Insurance Company," for the insurance of panes too large to be within the protection of the law, and from fronting upon a crowded street was taken, showy signs put up, and business commenced with all due formality. Meantime energetic outside measures were taken to lend an impetus to the business. The fashionable quarters of London were the agents of the stockholders, and it was made the duty of each to devote himself zealously to breaking all the windows in his district not covered by the policies of the company. Under this able management, the "Plate-Glass Insurance Co." was soon floated on the top wave of prosperity, and business and money flowed so fast as almost to spoil the stockholders. The losses were few and promptly paid, while the receipts were enormous and the confidence of the public in the company unbounded. It was in this condition of affairs that the directors sagaciously determined to avail themselves of the present golden moment, and place themselves beyond the risk of fortune. They had insured immense numbers of policies for a year; the premiums were already paid; every one likely to insure had insured; and then was the use of continuing the expense of carrying on the business and risk of losses? These views met with the unanimous approval of the stockholders. A meeting was accordingly held, and the resolutions formally passed, dissolving the company and dividing the capital on hand. Thus terminated the existence of the "Plate-Glass Insurance Company" after a brief but brilliant career of a few months, and its history is calculated to furnish a valuable moral for those who are capable of deriving a lesson from the experience of others.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

UPPER CUMBERLAND OIL REGIONS

A LIST OF THE SUCCESSFUL WELLS

Geological Formation of the Oil District.

Oil Matters on Turtle Creek, Pa.

The Allegheny River Oil Regions.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BURKESVILLE, KY., January 24, 1866.

It is now more than a year since I commenced the exploration of the "oil openings" of the Great Basin, formed by the valleys of the Green and Cumberland rivers, and most of my time since that has been spent among the ranges of the Cumberland Mountains, drained by those two streams. My attention was first called to the indications of petroleum in this region, by the late Major Thos. J. Hamilton of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, during our campaigns in this State, and on the expiration of my term of service I decided to make personal investigation of the country, with a view to oil developments, if it promised sufficient inducement. I have traversed hundreds of miles of the country during the past year, and feel fully justified in my first favorable impressions. The scope of country over which the surface indications are spread is very large, and the indications themselves are unmistakable. Numerous oil springs exist, some of which yield a barrel of oil per day, carefully worked and dipped, and the oil is of the gravity twenty-two to twenty-six. Numerous old wells exist, where long since men were tempted to bore for salt water, at that time a very necessary and valuable commodity. Very few of these wells fail to find salt water at less than two hundred feet, but nearly all were rendered unavailable for salt, because the "rock oil" presented itself in large quantities whenever the wells were severely pumped. In other instances the oil itself could be reached, and spout out of the well when struck at an astonishing rate; very much to the disappointment and disgust of the salt-seekers. Of this class are the "Old Shank Well," at Liberty, Casey county, and the "Alford Well," above Middlebury, in Lincoln county, both on the Green river; and the "Beatty Well," on the Big South fork of Cumberland river, in Wayne county; the "Garret Well," on Crocus Creek, and the "Great American Well," on Little Panbicks Creek, in Cumberland county. These are but a few of the old "strikes" and two or three, the American and Beatty wells, must have "flowed" many thousands of barrels. These old wells proved that there were beyond question very large reservoirs of oil, and the proximity of well at the mouth of Crocus, on the Cumberland, has demonstrated beyond a doubt the presence of a large deposit at that point. That well was struck at the depth of one hundred and ninety feet, and, from the unitedly testimony of disinterested witnesses, must have discharged many thousands of barrels before it could be tubed and tanked. It has now in tank about three hundred and barrels, which are about to be shipped to market, via the Cumberland river. The company were taken by surprise, and were entirely unprepared to either tube or save the oil, hence a large portion of the first deposits of the well.

This is, or rather has been, one of the most impracticable sections of country in which to operate for oil, owing to the impassable state of the roads since the war, the want of bridges, and, worse than all, the want of that almost endless variety of machinery called for, and found within any reasonable distance. Nashville, which is the entrepot for all this region, is yet a military post, and machine shops and oil findings stores have not yet sprung into existence, so as to meet the wants of the new and strange customer for all sorts of hitherto unheard of and undesirable "fixins." But this state of things is fast passing away, and "Oil Creeks" and "Pitholes" will spring as if, and indeed, legies will exist only as fossils of a past period. It may sound strange, but I am nevertheless convinced that the county of Cumberland has not yet been brought to market before the plague attacks them. Vaccination is being tried as a preventative. It is probably too soon to report definitely upon its success, but there seems to be no doubt that the experiments as far as they have gone have been favorable. The village of Burkesville, Cheshire vaccinated ten cattle, and exposed them to the plague. Thus far they have not taken it.

Military Matters.

The Council of Generals, which has been holding its sessions in the office of Lieutenant General Grant, has finished the business for which it was convened. General Meade went to Philadelphia on Saturday. General Thomas, it is expected, will leave to-day, and General Sheridan will remain in the city for a short time longer.

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Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Great Event

Of the day and of the session in the Senate was Mr. Sumner's speech. The galleries were crowded to excess as they have not been on any occasion before in a long time. Fred. Douglass was in the gallery one of the most attentive listeners, and evidently the best pleased man in the chamber, as he heard the distinguished champion of his race plead so eloquently in its behalf. Nearly every member of the Senate listened with wrapt attention to Mr. Sumner. Reverdy Johnson busied himself making notes, as if with the intention of replying. At four o'clock it was evident to Mr. Sumner's friends that he was tired out, and Mr. Morgan, of New York, moved an executive session, so as to give him a chance to take another day to it. To-morrow he will review the President's policy in seven terms, and two hundred thousand copies of the speech have already been ordered for private distribution.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The House debated all day without a vote the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Thaddeus Stevens denounced severely that section of the measure which provided that the occupation of the Sea Islands and lands by freedmen in the South Carolina should be confirmed for three years. He declared that it was an unheard of cruelty to provide for their removal in that time, and contended that these lands were confiscated lands, and that any pardoning power could restore them to their owners. In conclusion, he said that the bill proposed a downright robbery.

Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee having the bill under charge, said that he had learned through General Howard that the section alluded to was entirely satisfactory to the freedmen, and was all they asked for.

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Mr. Hagan, of Missouri, introduced a bill in the House to-day for the general improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The Cattle Plague in England.

From the dispatches of our consul at Liverpool, England, dated January 20, we learn that the cattle scourge is rather on the increase than otherwise. He says that during the week previous to date, 9,243 cases were reported to the authorities. Thus far upwards of seventy thousand cattle have either died with the plague or been killed, after taking it. The consul says this in reality forms but a small portion of the actual loss, for hundreds of cases are never reported, and thousands are slaughtered prematurely and hurried to market before the plague attacks them. Vaccination is being tried as a preventative. It is probably too soon to report definitely upon its success, but there seems to be no doubt that the experiments as far as they have gone have been favorable. The village of Burkesville, Cheshire vaccinated ten cattle, and exposed them to the plague. Thus far they have not taken it.

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THE MIAMI DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Horrible Catastrophe, as Narrated by the Chief Engineer—He is the Last Person to Leave the Boat—List of Survivors and Persons Lost.

[From the Memphis Post, February 1st.]

From the particulars concerning the disastrous explosion of the steamer Memphis rendered our city yesterday, through the various survivors of the wreck. Many of the reports are conflicting, and, perhaps, at present it is impossible to estimate correctly the loss of life; but we regard the account of the tragic occurrence, as related by the chief engineer, Mr. A. C. Ashworth, with whom we have conversed, substantially reliable. According to his statement the steamer Miama left Memphis with a freight and passenger list substantially as stated in yesterday's Post. Mr. Ashworth, the engineer, between seventy-five and one hundred colored laborers on board, who had taken deck passage to various points upon the river. The only ladies were Mrs. Loeb, the wife of the first clerk, her sister and a German woman, whose name is unknown to our informant.

Mr. Ashworth states that the boat had made fifteen to twenty landings between Memphis and the mouth of the Arkansas river, and reached Napoleon between sundown and dusk on Sunday evening. She laid at this point about twenty minutes discharging freight, and, just upon leaving, the Second Engineer came to the relief of Mr. Ashworth, remarking that he had just had his supper. Mr. A. asked him if the bell had not rung. He replied "Yes," and then reaching up to the ready-bell, rung it as a signal that he was ready to start. Mr. Ashworth then prepared to leave the engines in charge of his assistant, remarking to him, before leaving, "John, you have got no steam; you haven't got a hundred pounds." His reply was, "I don't care; I will have as much as I want by the time you get under way." He then left him, with the "doctor," and Mr. Ashworth left him, with the parting injunction to "keep the boilers full, and would go along every few minutes." Replied, "I'll not going to above her." Upon leaving the engine room Mr. Ashworth went up into the Texas," and prepared for supper. When he sat down to the table the boat had just started and Napoleon, and the band had just commenced playing upon the hurricane roof.

After supper our informant went up to the office, and remained there for some minutes, and was engaged in writing. Upon leaving the office, Mr. Ashworth repaired to the forward deck, and engaged in conversation with some passengers, among whom were Mr. Probst, and Mr. Huddleston, of Rodney, Miss. Subsequently man had been absent from home for some time, and knowing Mr. Ashworth was an old resident of Little Rock, made inquiries of him concerning his wife. He said that he was very anxious to get home. After some further remarks concerning the time the boat was making, and about when they would be likely to reach Little Rock, Mr. Ashworth left the gentleman upon the hurricane deck. There he found several of the soldiers in the act of throwing the remains of the company who had been tied to the chimney guys for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on former trips. Mr. Ashworth, in company with Mississippi pilots, was sitting on the forward roof, to whom Mr. Ashworth remarked that it was a "pretty night." "Yes," was the reply, "I could not have chalked out a better; I think we will be well up the river by morning."

Mr. Ashworth then repaired to his room and went to bed, having only three hours to sleep before his time for watch returned. He states that he had just got into a sort of doze, and did not possess it must have been nearly eight o'clock, when a heavy report, and a sheet of flame, swept by his room, followed by a shock, which threw him up. He sprang out of bed and found everything sinking under him, and it was impossible to effect his escape from the room. Having managed to clamber out upon the roof he found it completely enveloped in flames. Running down the steps, as he ran nearly half way aft. A dead silence reigned, and everywhere he saw the wounded, when the air was rent with wild cries of agony from the suffering victims of the catastrophe. The boat was then three miles below Fort Pike Hill run, whose waters flow into the river at that point, and the current carried her on to the farm of A. J. Murray, down 360 feet in this swift current they have two engines at work, one on the starboard side, and the other on the larboard side

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, with whom we are in constant communication. Every statement whatever relative to the money and produce markets, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and duly appreciated. Facts in Mining, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, carefully and briefly described, are solicited for insertion. All communications should be made out entirely reliable, and should be written as legibly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper should be addressed to the Publisher, or to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

OUR CLOTHING—WHERE WE GET IT AND HOW WE PAY FOR IT.

A very rich man may be quite indifferent of what fashionable tailor he gets his coats and how much he is charged for them. But it is not so with nations. Where the American people get their clothing and how much they pay for it are questions of political importance, involving the interests of all the people in the country. The figures which we give below will shed some light on these questions—a light which, we think, shows them up not pleasantly to the eye of a true lover of his country. The figures representing the amount of manufactured fabrics imported into the country are well calculated to excite serious thought and positive alarm. Either reflection or fear would suggest the necessity of immediate retrenchment, in order to save both our money and our credit.

The amount, in value, of manufactured fabrics of wool, cotton, silk and linen goods, that is imported from abroad is very much larger than at any previous time. This appears by the following statements: For January just past, the amount of these fabrics imported and nearly all thrown on the market was, in value $15,769,091; while in January, 1865, it was only $2,350,635; and in January, 1864, but $8,184,314. In the same month of the two years preceding the outbreak of the rebellion, the amount was only about two-thirds of what it is this year. The same comparison extended to the first seven months of the fiscal year, that is, July to January, will show the like result, viz., a great increase of imports in the article of manufactured fabrics. In the current year, for seven months, it has reached the formidable sum of over eighty-three million dollars, while last year it was for the same months, only twenty-seven and a half million, and the year before forty-five million dollars. It must be admitted that our American people are replenishing their wardrobe at a rapid and costly rate, and without much of *homespun* in it. British and French looms supply the purple and fine linen, the broadcloths and silks, the ribbons and laces that cover and decorate our republican persons.

But a question—not of curiosity, but of great financial importance—arises in view of these immense quantities of superfluous importation. How is it all paid for? This question we shall answer as briefly and plainly as we can. Some of it is paid for in gold, to procure which our national currency is disposed of at a heavy discount. Part of it is paid for in Government securities, bearing interest a third heavier than capital generally bears in Europe, and payable at maturity in gold. In either case, our country pays to the manufacturers of foreign countries, an enormous price, for articles that might be manufactured at home or might be dispensed with altogether. This course pursued would impoverish both the nation and its individual citizens who indulge without restraint this craving disposition for foreign luxuries.

That we are pursuing a terribly losing game is evident from the fearful risks which the English manufacturers are willing to run, to keep it up. The pressure which is unparalleled in the English money market is justly attributed by the London *Times* and other financial authorities to overtrading with America, *on credit*. Yes, on credit, truly! the credit of the Government being put in the room of that of individual merchants, and hence the bonds that we pay full value for are hawked off in European markets for 65 cents on the dollar, although bearing high interest promptly paid in gold, and sure to be paid themselves in gold at maturity. For such prizes no wonder European manufacturers are willing to stretch their credit at home, to run risks and to pay high temporary rates of interest.

The influence of this condition of things on our Government credit, by depreciation of bonds, on our revenue by the payment of interest abroad, on our manufactures by ruinous competition, and on the moral condition of our people by cherishing habits of luxury that are hostile to independence, it would be but repeating the lessons of history, to declare. We beg our people to pause in the early stage of this dangerous course for the good of the country and of themselves.

RELIC MANIA.—We were under the impression that this epidemic had quite passed away. During the war it prevailed widely. Soldiers indulged it to some extent, but others in the army were often quite wild with it, ready to seize upon anything less than a twenty-four pound shot, as a memento of their visit. We had strong hopes that the delicate curiosity of relic mongers had culminated in complete satisfaction when they had carried away the whole front of Mrs. SURRATT's house and all they could get, for love or money, of her old clothes. But it seems there are some of the tribe left still, some who stick at no vandalism in securing mementoes of their visits to places of public resort. A savage of this character was detected lately in cutting off a piece of the splendid curtains in the East room of the President's house. It was the rage for a relic that impelled him, for the rag after its excision had no value. He was arrested and held to bail for trial, and if tried will be dealt with severely. It is proposed to make "an example of him." We hope not. Probably he has followed examples that have gone before him. We would change the programme and make a more salutary example of his punishment, to deter other relic-mad people from committing depredations. Relic mania is an old disease and hard to cure.

PATERNITY OF THE AMENDMENTS.—It is not surprising that it should be found difficult to keep track of the parentage and progress of all the young amendments to the Constitution that have been prepared. When we try to rank and classify them, we are reminded of the old woman who lived in a shoe and had so many children she didn't know what to do. But we are encouraged to hope, that in the triumphs of mortality, some will die of themselves and some will be killed, and that thus room for the few strong and healthy ones to live and be useful in the political world. The Constitution must, of course, be adapted to the new era of freedom on which we have entered, and it is not surprising, nor need it be alarming that a great many experimental propositions should be made. The wisdom of Congress will, no doubt, fix upon such amendments as are necessary and propose them in terms most lucid in themselves and most consistent with the dignity of the venerable instrument with they are to be incorporated.

SOUTHERNERS FOR THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.—The following, in a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, does not fortify the position taken in some quarters, that the South is a unit for Free Trade, and that the admission of Southern members would be but the consummation of the British Free Trade scheme:

"There are many leading Southern men of the ultra Union stamp, now in Washington, and all of them, without exception, declare in favor of protecting American industry. They contend that not only secession but free trade failed when the rebellion failed, and that as they invite the industry and Northern men, they should also take care to manufacture their own clothing and other articles, instead of receiving them from foreign and distant States."

The idea that the South is seeking admission to Congress, merely to effect the Free Trade object, is supported neither by good sense nor the facts in the case. When there are so many real reasons for denying them admission, it is quite unnecessary to invent new ones.

DIVORCES IN INDIANA.—There must be something very loose in the laws or in the people of Indiana, or in both, touching the subject of divorce. In the county of Marion, which embraces the State capital, there were last year one hundred and four divorces granted. The population of this county, between the ages of 20 and 50 years, is about 37,000. If the divorces were all for persons within those ages, as is most probable, the proportion is a good deal too large to be creditable to the condition of domestic society in that county. If divorces are granted, as was intimated not long since, for people of other States and on easy terms, it does not show well for the laws of the State on the subject. The public interests, as well as private virtue and happiness, require that marriage and home and the legitimacy of offspring should be protected by all the power of law and public sentiment. The facility of divorce brings these important interests into unnecessary danger.

A GOOD SIGN.

It is said that many Southerners, Congressmen elect and others, have left Washington and returned home, convinced that the time when the Southern States will be fully restored is a day somewhat distant in the future. If they carry with them the conviction that the day is near or remote, according as the Southern people act, they will go impressed with a least one grand truth. And if they at the same time realise that Congress will first lay down certain conditions to be complied with before the door will be opened, they return with as much knowledge as is necessary to produce right action.

No Southern man—no man from any quarter—can have been in Washington since the assembling of Congress, without becoming convinced that henceforth new ideas and practices are to prevail, as the result of the rebellion. The attempt to overthrow the Government, which ended in the overthrow of slavery, in behalf of which institution the attempt was made, has left several things to be adjusted before the machinery can be again fully set in motion. This is what Congress is doing, and the work will have to be completed before the returning Southern gentlemen will be wanted again at the Capital. The temper shown in the Southern legislatures has made it necessary to make the work all the more thorough, both in justice to the colored population and the paramount considerations relating to membership in the Union. It was necessary that the question of representation should be disposed of, so that the Southern States would not have relatively more members than the Northern.

Wise men have foreseen that additional guarantees were necessary for the protection of freedmen, and these the bill that has just passed the Senate will pretty effectually confirm. Other measures of safety will probably be deemed necessary—all resulting from the rebellious attempt and the subsequent rebellious manifestations.

Months ago, the South would have been suffered to return on terms which are not to be thought of now, and simply because time, and still rather blushing modesty upon itself whether even more stringent restrictions shall not be imposed,—not in a vindictive spirit, but simply as a measure of justice and as a wise precaution.

We think it a good sign, therefore, that the Southerners are returning to their homes, because they must carry with them a knowledge of these things, and be prepared to instruct their own people that they may proceed to right action.

WE are not a little surprised that the Cincinnati *Commercial* should have been betrayed into giving credit to the misrepresentation by the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, that "the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL sunk $70,000 to get a start in the world." We beg our Cincinnati cotemporary to be disabused of what was designed to be an injurious falsehood. The COMMERCIAL has had the rare good fortune to get "a start in the world" short of the usual experience of first-class journals. Unless the expenses necessarily incurred in starting, in the purchase of presses and other materials, can be called losses, it has lost nothing, and is to-day making money, with a business daily increasing. We agree with our Cincinnati cotemporary, that "as the standard of journalism advances, requiring, for the maintenance of a front rank in journalism, a heavy outlay for special telegrams, correspondence, and a division of labor on the paper itself into many departments, each having its editorial manager and contributors," there is a chance for losing large sums of money. The exceptions are few journals that achieve success apart of this, and the COMMERCIAL, we are happy to say, is one of them. We ask our cotemporary to do us justice.

BRITISH IRON TRADE.—The official statistics of the British iron trade show that the production of iron in Scotland last year was 1,135,000 tons, being an increase of 4,000 tons as compared with 1864. The carron make last year amounted to 29,000 tons, and the stock on hand January 1st, 1866, was 790,000 tons. The amount of exportations and home consumption was 1,254,000 tons, leaving stock on hand January 1st, 1866, 660,001 tons, or about 100,000 tons less than at the close of 1864. This great decrease indicates much healthiness in the trade, and in a measure accounts for the rise in prices during the year. Russia was a very large customer for English iron last year. Of railway parcels she took 39,421; of castings 11,897; of hoops 5,250, and of wrought 7,757 tons. Upwards of 25,000 tons of wrought iron and nearly 100,000 tons of railway iron was shipped to India.

THE OLD BONDS.—The indebtedness of the Southern States, mainly to foreign countries, was about $120,000,000 before the rebellion. The payment of the interest on this amount has been chiefly suspended during the war, and since the war. The continuance of this nonpayment of interest is said to impair the credit of our Government bonds abroad, since many people do not discriminate between the United States and the several States. Besides, it is said that so far as the bonds are held in this country, the nonpayment of the interest deprives the revenue of the Government of the income tax to the same extent. For both reasons, therefore, it is urged that the payment on those old bonds be resumed at as early a day as possible.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CHARTER.—In the House of Representatives on Friday last, Colonel Glass presented seventeen petitions from merchants, manufacturers, and other citizens of Allegheny county, praying for the repeal of the act of August, 1864, repealing the charter of the Connellsville Railroad. The Colonel stated that the petitions were signed by the manufacturers of iron, glass, steel and other products of his constituency, representing an assessed value of over seventy-four million dollars, and that they were the faithful, earnest, honest expression of 219,900 of the 220,000 people whom he had the honor of representing—that the unanimity with which the petitions had been signed indicated that the people fully understood the character of the legislation they asked to have repealed. The Colonel further stated that he went further than the petitions in his opinion of the law in question, and he did not hesitate to endorse the repeal of the charter of the Connellsville Railroad as one of the most infamous acts that ever disgraced a legislative body, and, as such, was an outrage upon the people and a disgrace to the statutes of the Commonwealth.

CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF THE WAR.—The House Committee on Claims at a recent meeting examined some forty odd claims upon the Government for private losses incurred by loyal citizens by the operations of the war. All but one of these cases were decided upon adversely. The exceptional instance was in the claim of Ishmael Day, of Maryland, who, among evidences of Unionism, proved that he shot a man for attempting to haul down the Federal flag, which the former had raised over his house. Most of the parties to these claims are resident in Kentucky and Virginia.

THE GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Times*, commenting on the rumors of the resignation of Governor Pierpont, says:

If the "Alexandria Government" was wiped out by the President's proclamation to-morrow, what should we loose by it? We should lose Governor Pierpont, Lieutenant Governor Cowper, Attorney General Bowden and Adjutant General Strother. This would be a great calamity certainly, but then this glorious old Commonwealth survived the death of Stonewall Jackson, and with her fertile soil, reserved with the graves and moistened with the blood of noble sons, she would bear even this last affliction with wonderful fortitude.

STAMPS.—It is the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau that no stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a bond for the *payment of money* is subject to the stamp duty at the rate of five cents for each one hundred dollars, or each fractional part thereof, as written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated; a personal bond given or *security for* the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars is subject to a stamp duty of fifty cents, and fifty cents additional for each additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof.

It has been decided that when a party buys furniture in the white or unfinished condition, on which excise tax has not been paid, and more completely finishes and fits it for use, by painting, varnishing, upholstering, &c., he is liable to a duty of six per cent. on its increased value only. When a party buys looking-glasses and finished marble slabs, on which an excise tax has been paid, and uses them in the manufacture, he may be allowed, in making up his monthly return, to deduct their cost from the value of finished articles, in the construction of which they are used.

FEMALE LECTURERS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR:—In your paper of yesterday, I noticed an article over the signature of "Presbyterian" that seems to savor somewhat of a spirit of family-finding that does not, in my view of the case, fully accord with the charitable spirit that has always characterized Presbyterianism. As if half dissatisfied with what he has said (perhaps wishing he had said less, or it may be desiring to say more) he modestly announces that he may seem to have gone too far, but that he is ready to defend the sentiments he has promulgated. As to his views on female modesty, and the proper sphere of the sex, speaking generally, I do not design to take exception, much less do I desire to be identified with that unenviable class who are disposed to shorten their lives by excessive grief for women, who, unfortunately for the community, have never received their rights. I only wish to contend for the possible propriety of some women appearing on the public stage as lecturers. Will not the gentleman allow that even though ladies, as a class, at the age of "sweet sixteen," do "eat chalk, chew slate pencils, gaze fondly on the man in the moon and write poetry;" yet there are exceptions, and that the exceptions are the more sensible few who have opened their eyes sufficiently wide to perceive that there is no man in the moon, and that chalk and slate pencils are neither the most wholesome or the most palatable diet for human beings. And further, that these exceptional cases have wisely concluded that, notwithstanding the warnings of their mothers, young men are neither so charming as to captivate, or so repulsive as to contaminate the young lady of sixteen who might be addressed by them. I am, therefore, "on the grounds of religious and public policy, solemnly protest against" young ladies eating chalk, chewing slate-pencils, looking fondly on the man in the moon, and writing poetry, and also against the prevalence of custom to which the writer allludes of mothers teaching their daughters that young men are an element in the community, of the existence of which they are not to be conscious until they have arrived at a certain age, and then they must be ushered forth to modestly engage in the search for a husband.

I am glad that some young ladies have learned, even before they were sixteen, that they are rational beings. Among this class are to be found the few (for there are only a few) who have become public lecturers. The few exceptional cases have something interesting and profitable to say (the writer admits that they speak well), and they have no trouble in obtaining listeners, so they, in virtue of their being peculiarly constituted, step out of the sphere ordinarily assigned to woman, not to take the place of man, but to assist him. They do not even pretend that because Joan of Arc had an army of soldiers, all women should do military duty, but only the few exceptional cases, who, like her, have extraordinary gifts in that way for the time ordained that because the first preacher of Christ was a woman, Anna the prophetess, who spoke of Him to all them that looked for redemption at Jerusalem, therefore all women must be preachers. I only intend that in such and such extraordinary instances, the rule which is true in general, does not apply. The writer seems to say that a young lady of sweet sixteen can speak to an assembly of thousands time after time, and still retain her blushing modesty and female innocence, is absurd." I think this statement is no less unfounded than it is harsh and unkind. Where crowded congregations and audiitions where sixteen year old girls appear time after time to "show off," your commencement exercises at your female colleges; your theatrical concerts, where, greeted with cheers, the modest daughter is led forward to display her dancing solo. But you say this is not making stage performances a profession; these are events that occur only occasionally in the course of a lady's education. Very well! I am speaking of the possibility or non-absurdity of a modest lady of sixteen appearing on the stage. If she can appear occasionally, she is entitled to her appear the second time.

In regard to the writer's scriptural proofs I would only say that he should interpret the Scripture as a whole, and not take isolated passages. I do not advocate the introduction of the churches because, generally speaking, it would not be to the edification of their hearers, or there may be, and doubtless are, other reasons why the Scripture does not disapprove of Anna, the prophetess, preaching in the Gospel. The writer fears the thing is contagious. He is apprehensive that a multitude of "giddy girls" may follow in the train and imitate the example of those who have already come forward. I think there is little danger of "giddy girls" taking the place of Mrs. Dickinson or Miss Hamilton, which I am free to confess would be a moral spectacle "not half so great a pestilence" as, however, as Herbert Spencer, as he appears in his "social statics," or Miss Evans, which would certainly be a moral pestilence. Miss Evans was when she first began to lecture, that is no reason that she always will be sixteen. If it was, our halls would be crowded with female lecturers. Miss Evans's lectures are generally on temperance, and every lady should not know anything about young men, if she has been well trained, and has read her Bible, and had anything to do with the world, she will know the rules which they ought to obey, and the principles upon which they ought to act, just as if she were personally acquainted with them. If all the men who talk so much against lady lecturers were put to the test, it would be found that not one of them could write or deliver a lecture half as well, and that is the reason that they oppose them. As to lady lectures, that is no reason that she should lose her natural modesty. Miss Dickinson and Miss Evans are no more modest as any lady in her parlor. Losing one's modesty and becoming accustomed to society, an audience, are two very different things. A lady has a right to lecture if she pleases; there is nothing immodest or unwomanly in it, and every person who those possessing very narrow minds will think so. But jealousy is the root of it all. L. D.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

An association of amateur fishermen has just been formed in Kentucky, called the Kentucky Piscatorial Society, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. Their object is to preserve the fish of Kentucky rivers from entire annihilation, which they have been seriously threatened during the past few years.

We hear from Havana of a decidedly romantic affair. There is a law in Cuba by which a young man, having an income of fifty dollars per month, and wishing to marry a young lady, a minor, and unable to obtain her parents' consent, can have her deposited in the house of a municipal friend till the marriage ceremony is performed. Well, a young Cuban, having made a passage to New York and back with the family of an American resident, fell in love with the daughter, and is determined to marry her, if possible, in spite of the opposition of her parents. An order has been issued to have the damsel deposited, but it is still in abeyance, the father having applied to the Captain General through his counsel. Each new phase of the case is eagerly discussed, and all desire to see the sequel.

The children of Mrs. Velsor, of Princeton, N. J., were permitted one day last week, to play with a pistol which was supposed to be unloaded. One of them, a young lad, pointed it at the heads of the others, snapping the trigger. His sister, an estimable young lady of twenty-one, charged him to be careful in handling it, when, to frighten her, pointed it at her and pulled the trigger. It proved to be loaded and the contents entered her head, producing almost instant death. Mrs. Velsor had recently lost her husband and a son in the army, and this daughter was her main dependance.

At the great charity ball in New York, coachmen were not allowed to take home the party which they brought, but were compelled to fall into line and take whoever offered at one dollar for each passenger, no matter what was the distance. "Short fares" were in consequence in demand. One driver, greatly against his will, was obliged to take in two ladies and a gentleman for "short distance." Looking back from his box or solicitor of custom for the carriage, followed by the street, and also called in a loud voice to the driver: "I say, Jim, what did you do with them smallpox cases you had last night?" Before the driver answered, a lady's head was thrust out of each of the carriage doors: the driver stopped to ascertain what was wanted; in half a minute the ladies were in the street; in another half minute the driver had his three dollars and was ready to take his place in the line of carriages to wait for other passengers.

Vermont sent 39,600 head of cattle to the Cambridge market last year; the whole of the Western States only 38,437; Canada, 10,418; Maine, 7,000; Hampshire and New York, less than 10,000 each, and Massachusetts only 3,698. The number of sheep in market was 210,556, of which number 156,667 were from Vermont, and 48,325 from Canada.

A New York reporter describing a recent ball there says: "Fashion sat upon a throne of gold, for eight happy hours the scene was filled with wavy gauze and glistening satins, studded with brilliants, and warm with an atmosphere of smiles. It was easy to mistake for the perfume of breaths the ordors of the flowers which capitoned each lady's head. Eighty of the most mond-powdered coiffures or in soft hands. It was delightful to see the other ones, with their chanted waltz, entwining happily the form of the Golden Youthtide of New York. It was a scene to enlighten a fellow from the rural and to assist him, by the votes, to find that because Joan of Arc had an army of soldiers, all women should do military duty, but only the few exceptional cases, who, like her, have extraordinary gifts in that way for the time ordained that because the first preacher of Christ was a woman, Anna the prophetess, who spoke of Him to all them that looked for redemption at Jerusalem, therefore all women must be preachers. I only intend that in such and such extraordinary instances, the rule which is true in general, does not apply. The writer seems to say that a young lady of sweet sixteen can speak to an assembly of thousands time after time, and still retain her blushing modesty and female innocence, is absurd." I think this statement is no less unfounded than it is harsh and unkind. Where crowded congregations and auditions where sixteen year old girls appear time after time to "show off," your commencement exercises at your female colleges; your theatrical concerts, where, greeted with cheers, the modest daughter is led forward to display her dancing solo. But you say this is not making stage performances a profession; these are events that occur only occasionally in the course of a lady's education. Very well! I am speaking of the possibility or non-absurdity of a modest lady of sixteen appearing on the stage. If she can appear occasionally, she is entitled to her appear the second time.

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Gubernatorial.

[From the Tioga county Agitator.]

All that is wanted now to render the action of the Convention certain, harmonious, for Gen. Geary, is the common and earnest advocacy of the press in the north and northwest. In this eschew complimentary recommendations and votes, and decide this matter before the politicians assemble in convention. We once more appeal to our brethren of the press in the northern tier to declare themselves at once. It is time to make known where we all stand.

On Friday last Phillip Collins, Esq., was chosen by the Democratic County Committee of Cambria county, representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and instructed to support Robert L. Johnston, Esq., for Governor. The remaining conferees were left to vote for Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., for Senatorial delegate.

DR. PAILLON, of France, announces what he considers to be a new method of curing a cold in the head. It consists in inhaling through the nose the emanations of ammonia contained in a smelling bottle. If the sense of smell is completely obliterated, the bottle should be kept under the nose until the pungency of the volatile alkali is felt. The bottle is then removed, but only to be reapplied after a few minutes, the second application, however, should not be long, that the patient may hear it. This way operation being repeated seven or eight times in the course of five minutes, but always very rapidly, except the first time, the nostrils become free, the sense of smell is restored, and the secretion of the irritating mucus is stopped. This remedy is said to be peculiarly advantageous to singers.

PROFESSOR BLOT says that coffee—and other things too—should be ground in mills and not at its first boil, for then all the component parts of water are in their due proportion. The Professor disapproves of green tea; and black tea being a stimulant should not be habitually used in the morning. Coffee, says this autocrat of the breakfast table, may be made most pleasant in flavor by adding two ounces of Rio, Mocha, or Martinique, to a pound of Java. The Professor greatly disapproves of the custom, pre alent in America, of eating onions at dessert, if eaten at dinner at all, he says they should follow the soup.

The Pacific Gold Products.

From the annual market review of the San Francisco *Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current*, of January 9th, we learn that the gold and silver receipts at that port for the year were $55,467,573.

Against 1864	$45,227,507
Against 1863	52,459,961

The disposition of this large sum of the Pacific mines, was as follows:

To New York and East	$20,583,390
England direct	15,432,689
China direct	6,983,522
Other foreign ports	2,767,972
Total shipments	$45,308,228
Leaving in California	10,159,345
Total receipts as above	$55,467,573

Of the receipts of 1864 the entire amount was shipped:

To New York and East	$13,316,122
England	11,436,123
China	7,888,973
Other foreign ports	1,066,483
Total	$33,707,201

Of the receipts of 1863, the amount shipped off was $47,971,620; leaving $5,388,333 in California.

In the last twelve years, 1854-65 inclusive, the grand total of the shipments of treasure from San Francisco reaches..... $365,721,000

Average per annum..... 47,143,489

The *Gazette* adds:

The receipts from the north coast show a slight falling off as compared with last year, but, as is well known, a much larger amount of treasure in private hands and to private consignment is received from the Idaho mines—Cariboo, Frazer river, &c.—than from any other regions tributary to the city. The aggregate receipts from that quarter have probably exceeded $10,000,000, and an estimate of say 40 per cent. for treasure in the hands of passengers and miners on board the steamers from Portland and Victoria, is, we think, quite within bounds.

From the silver districts of Nevada (included in Northern mines) the total receipts for the past year were $15,500,000, against $15,000,000 in 1864, and $12,433,915 in 1863. Nearly all the treasure sent hither from Nevada arrives by public carriers, whose records may be seen, but to obtain a closer approximation to the actual product of that State it might be proper to add say 5 per cent. to the recorded receipts—making an aggregate yield of $16,700,000 for the past year.

The Basis of Representation.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The effect of the constitutional amendment, adopted by the House of Representatives on Wednesday, to exclude from the basis of representation all persons who are denied the elective franchise on account of race or color, and the reasons for its ratification, will be best understood by an examination of the workings of the present system. The Constitution provides that three-fifths of the slaves shall be added to the free population of the several States in forming the basis of representation, and thus, while they were treated as chattels, having no more political rights than cattle or horses, five slaves were as fully represented on the floor of Congress and in the electoral college as three white persons. The student of election returns must often have been impressed with the smallness of the popular Vote polled in the Southern States, compared with the weight of their influence in the national councils, which was produced by this system. This will be illustrated by the returns of the Presidential election in 1860 in the eleven States which have not been re-admitted into the Union (excluding from the calculation South Carolina on account of her system of choosing electors by the Legislature), viz:

	Total popular Vote.	No. of Congressmen and of Representative electors.
	1860.	
Alabama	62,337	7
Arkansas	54,053	2
Florida	14,347	1
Georgia	92,265	8
Louisiana	50,510	4
Mississippi	69,120	5
North Carolina	96,230	8
South Carolina	*	6
Tennessee	146,333	10
Texas	61,998	2
Virginia	165,294	15
Total	854,595	60

*Electors chosen by the Legislature.

At the time of this election the total number of Congressmen and of representative electors was 295, and the total popular vote for President was 4,680,193. The States of which we have given above exercised more than one-fourth of the political power of the Government, although they possessed only a little more than one-sixth of the voting population of the Union. If Representation had been apportioned to them in accordance with their voting population the ratio for that year would have been 19,011 voters, and they would have had only forty-three Representatives and electors instead of sixty, so that they gained seventeen votes from their "chattels."

This practical injustice and inequality will be greatly increased by emancipation if the plan proposed amendment, or some similar measure, is not adopted. The slaves have been freedmen, and instead of three-fifths of their number only being counted in the basis of representation, they will all be enumerated hereafter under the existing provision of the Constitution. The practical operation of this rule, as applied to the census of 1960, would be as follows: The total number of slaves in that year was 3,953,587. The ratio of representation for the next decade is on the basis of 239 Representatives, with two (2) added to equalize representation among the several States. The total population of 1860 was 31,420,891. Two hundred and thirty-nine Representatives, equitably divided, would make the ratio 131,505 persons, which would give the slave States thirty Congressmen and representative electors for more than one-eighth of the whole number, on account of the existence of the freedmen, to whom they deny all political rights. The States which have no freedmen would derive a special advantage from this system, as will be seen by the following statement of their slave population in 1860, viz:

	Slave pop. in 1860	No. of Reps. and electors. for freedmen.
Alabama	435,080	8
Arkansas	111,115	2
Florida	61,745	1
Georgia	462,198	8
Louisiana	331,726	5
Mississippi	436,696	7
North Carolina	331,059	5
South Carolina	402,406	6
Tennessee	275,719	3
Texas	182,566	3
Virginia	490,865	4
	3,421,110	28

(The other four would belong respectively to Missouri, 1; Maryland, 1; Kentucky, 2.)

Thus it will be seen that the States which, glorying in secession, are now clamoring for a full participation in all the powers and privileges of our Government, would, if re-admitted into the Union, receive under the present system not merely the amount of power possessed by the same number of white persons in the loyal States, but almost double their equitable share. They deny that the freedmen are worthy to enjoy the privileges of citizenship. If so, let them not be allowed to outweigh in the national councils an equal number of white persons in the North; especially when the power derived from their existence is prided and controlled by persons animated by an inimical feeling towards them.

Reports About Jeff. Davis.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *Herald* embodies in a letter a batch of rumors about Jeff. Davis as entertaining as one could wish to see. He is represented as daily growing savage and irritable over the promulgation of the indictment against him, while congressional inquiries regarding him, and resolutions, and talks, and that vote of the Kansas Senate recommending him to the hangman's knot, without judge or jury, will not bend or break smooth his perturbed feelings and mellow into mildness his vinegary utterances and bitter arrogance of manners. His coming in personal contact with him and having opportunities to carefully observe and study him corroborate this growing change in his temper and conduct. It is characterized as something more than the ebullition of rage that wants to know why, and deeper than that wilful and perverse spirit, unnatural to long imprisonment, a bitterness of the spirit carried in its abandoned prayer, the canker of care and disappointment and hope deferred eating into the soul and sapping up all the springs of a healthy vitality. The gloom and air, formerly lofty and dignified, though regal, have become merged in the peevishness and petty complainings of an old woman. A present sight at Jeff. Davis, that brow each day becoming more closely lined with wrinkles, his hair a deeper gray, those eyes becoming more bereft of their keen lustre, that form, once so straight, becoming bowed, and will not long bear his almost childish complaints at trifles, imparts, as has told, a lesson of the vanity of human ambitions and strivings more forcible than all the wise utterances of that sage philosopher Solomon. Everything has been done to lengthen and hope regarding his trial. His attention is now chiefly given to fault-finding and reading his Bible. Once he cried out bitterly about himself and his future programme in life. Now he talks of his family and little children, and no other world. A source of great encouragement seems to be the efforts being made in the South to place his wife and children above pecuniary want.

PERSONAL.

—Mlle. Parepa returns to the United States in September next. The praises of this lady's singing have been rather fulsome; but on the eve of her departure one of the critics summoned up the courage to say: "We have certainly no desire to undervalue Mlle. Parepa's ability. It were ungracious, indeed, on the eve of her departure for Europe to do so. But it is perfectly clear that her success has been obtained mainly by tasteful management, and that she never has made but little effort worthy of remembrance. She is not by any means the greatest *artiste* we have had in America. As an artiste she has never been surpassed. So, too, in the mere range of her voice. In warmth and color she is absolutely defective—singing a waltz or a cavatina with pretty much the same amount of feeling. Her success has been obtained by power of voice, and by a command of ordinary vocal difficulties. She never by any accident flags. To sing to her utmost, and die fighting, is her motto; it is easy to her, and the effect is irresistible. To this much her best successes have been due. Garditi's 'Il Bacio,' which has immense 'go' in it, and Beethoven's 'Ah, Perfido!' which requires its sustained pathos and its unflagging endurance. On the other hand, her least meritorious efforts were those in which delicacy and taste were required. It is the old story—voice, and little more voice. Mlle. Parepa has plenty of voice."

—We hear nothing but praises of the style of the various receptions in Washington this winter. The Washington *Chronicle* says: "Because the geniality of those given by Secretary Welles the dignity of those given by Secretary M'Culloch, the brilliancy of those given by Secretary Seward, and the hospitality of others are all subjects of praise in the best circles. The peace which the country enjoys enables all to enter into the spirit of the occasion, and with it were hardly possible to do while war was in the land.

—Henry Erskine, having a client of the name of Tickle, began his speech thus: "Tickle, my client, the defendant, my lord"—and upon proceeding so far was interrupted by laughter in which Lord Kaimes joined. "Proceed, sir," said Lord Kaimes) exclaimed: "Tickle him yourself, Harry; you are as able to do so as I am." He was in excellent humor at the time of this. Some American judges would have looked very grave, and commanded the sheriff to keep order in court.

—Miss Lacoste, a young lady of most prepossessing appearance and decided talent, will, it is rumored, shortly favor the *blase* playgoers of this country with the novel combination of a *debut*, Miss Lacoste, who has been studying a number of high-tragedy characters for some time past, will prove, it is predicted, a valuable addition to the number of prominent American artistes, whose histrionic abilities have astonished the critics of the Old as well as the New World.

Reports About Jeff. Davis.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *Herald* embodies in a letter a batch of rumors about Jeff. Davis as entertaining as one could wish to see. He is represented as daily growing savage and irritable over the promulgation of the indictment against him, while congressional inquiries regarding him, and resolutions, and talks, and that vote of the Kansas Senate recommending him to the hangman's knot, without judge or jury, will not bend or break smooth his perturbed feelings and mellow into mildness his vinegary utterances and bitter arrogance of manners. His coming in personal contact with him and having opportunities to carefully observe and study him corroborate this growing change in his temper and conduct. It is characterized as something more than the ebullition of rage that wants to know why, and deeper than that wilful and perverse spirit, unnatural to long imprisonment, a bitterness of the spirit carried in its abandoned prayer, the canker of care and disappointment and hope deferred eating into the soul and sapping up all the springs of a healthy vitality. The gloom and air, formerly lofty and dignified, though regal, have become merged in the peevishness and petty complainings of an old woman. A present sight at Jeff. Davis, that brow each day becoming more closely lined with wrinkles, his hair a deeper gray, those eyes becoming more bereft of their keen lustre, that form, once so straight, becoming bowed, and will not long bear his almost childish complaints at trifles, imparts, as has told, a lesson of the vanity of human ambitions and strivings more forcible than all the wise utterances of that sage philosopher Solomon. Everything has been done to lengthen and hope regarding his trial. His attention is now chiefly given to fault-finding and reading his Bible. Once he cried out bitterly about himself and his future programme in life. Now he talks of his family and little children, and no other world. A source of great encouragement seems to be the efforts being made in the South to place his wife and children above pecuniary want.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of COLEMAN & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. W. Foster and A. W. Foster, Jr., have disposed their interests to Peter Coleman, who will settle the business.

PETER COLEMAN,
A. W. FOSTER,
A. W. FOSTER, Jr.

February 3d 1866—fe6-3t

HERON WORKS.
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & COMPANY,
MACHINISTS, IRON FOUNDERS, AND RIVER AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.
42—Especial attention invited to their Adjustable Cut-Off, recently patented, for Stationary Engines.
fe6-1f

JOHN M. TIERNAN. MALCOLM HAY.
TIERNAN & HAY.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Conveyanc

The Daily Commercial

OVER THE RIVER.

BY MISS PRIMET.

Over the river, they beckon to me,
Loved ones who have crossed to the other side;
The gleam of the snowy robes I see,
But their voices are lost in the dashing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes like the reflection of Heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight, gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.
We saw not the angels who met him there,
The gates of the city we could not see—
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands ready to welcome me.

Over the river, the boatman pale,
Carried another—the household pet;
Her bright curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Mamie, I see her yet!
She crossed on her bosom, her dimpled hands,
And her clasped feet, a precious freight;
I watched from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark;
We knew she was safe on the farther bank;
We saw the gleam of her golden hair;
Over the river, the boatman pale,
Carried another—my childhood's idols are waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores,
Who cross with the boatman, cold and pale;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And catch a gleam of the snowy sail,
And let them go calmly, for we may meet
They cross the stream and sail a peace for aye!
We cannot sunder the veil apart,
That hides from our vision the gates of day;
We only know that their barks no more
Shall sail with our's on life's stormy sea!
Yet somehow on the unseen shore,
They wait and beckon and watch for me.

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall not see and hear the boat,
And list to the sound of the boatman's oar,
I shall watch for the gleam of the dapping sail,
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand;
I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the Spirit Land!
I shall know the loved who have gone before,
And gently sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The angel of death shall carry me!

THE CHINESE.

Some Curious Things they Do.

A recent publication about the Chinese gives the following, among many more curious they do and believe in:

They endeavor to expel various deadly influences proceeding from evil spirits.—Should any one who had general good health be suddenly and mysteriously taken with dizziness in the head, pain in his eyes, or with inability to use his hands or feet as usual, his illness is not unfrequently ascribed to the influence emanating from some one of seventy-two malignant spirits or gods. Immediate measures must be taken to counteract or expel the evil influence. A table is placed in the lightest part of the room in which the sick man is. On it are arranged three cups of wine, a platter having on it five kinds of fruit, and a censer and a pair of candlesticks. A quantity of mock-money is also procured, ready for burning. A Taoist priest is hired to recite the proper formulas, in order to secure the expelling of this malignant influence from the sick man. Sometimes he invokes the aid of a certain heedless demon in this important work. he priest provides himself with a small bell, which he rings while he repeats his formulas; and with a bowl of water, which he sprinkles occasionally with his fingers on the articles offered, and on the sick person. He has also a bundle of various kinds of paper charms ready for use when needed, and a small stick of wood, with which he strikes the table at intervals during the recitation of his formulas. The incense and candles are burning all this while, and at the proper time he sets the mock-money on fire, about the close of the performance he produces a three paper charm, one of which is to be stuck up over the door of the room, another is to be worn on the person of the sick, if it be a man, on her head, if it be a woman; and the third to be burnt, and its ashes, mingled with hot water, are to be drank by the sick one. Sometimes one of these charms is suspended on the curtain of the bed on which the afflicted person sleeps, according to the directions of the officiating priest. He is supposed to know which of the different methods of using the charms should be practised in any given case. In case the priest is successful in expelling the malignant influence at an early period, much skill is rarely used in restoring the disabled individual to health. When the evil influence is removed, a person will soon regain his usual degree of health, as a matter of course.

In their monetary transactions a great deal of ingenuity has been cast upon the Chinese. For the benefit of our brokers, we quote the curious and lucrative system of "money lending clubs without interest:"

It often occurs that an individual desires to have a certain sum of ready money to use, but which he finds himself unable to command, instead of borrowing the sum, and paying the usual interest, demanded by money lenders, and instead of trying to raise the sum among his friends as a gift or as a temporary loan, he endeavors to have them to form one or several kinds of clubs, the immediate object of which is to furnish him with the desired amount, but the future effects of which will be to supply the same sum to each one of its members without the usual heavy interest.

He induces a trusty friend to become second assistant, he being its head or principal. Having prepared a number of red envelopes, each containing a small sum of money, he calls on his relatives and friends who are able to engage in the club, and who he desires should enter it, explains to them his plans, states the amount he wishes to raise, each member's share, of all needed particulars. Those who are willing to engage in the club receive one of these envelopes as a kind of bargain money, and after that they may not withdraw without his consent, or unless he fails to secure the required number of shares. They are regarded by the customs of society as bound or pledged to perform their part in the contemplated union. In case of not succeeding in obtaining the requisite number of responsible names, the undertaking falls through.

Many friends and relatives are willing to engage in a club to aid a person when they would in contribute to give the needed sum to him, and many are willing to try and form a union ostensibly for their benefit, when they would ot receive money as a gift, and which they would ashamed to ask their friends to contribute money for their use.

The Shaking Club.—This club is thus named om the frequent tossing of dice by its members. The number of members is not fixed, arying from five to twenty or more. Suppose e sum to be raised is 100,000 cash, and the numr of members is ten, each man's share will be 0,000 cash. Suppose the time for the payment f the shares is quarterly, being ten days. payents, it will require two years and a half before the business of the club will be perfected.

The business is all managed by the head man and his assistant, and the meetings of the club are held at the house of the former, or at the place he appoints. He is at the expense of rent for the members of the club the first time ey meet, it being time when they receive e sum of $100,000 cash, including the sum hich he is supposed also to pay in, though ally he does not provide it, but only receives 0,000 from the other members. At this first eeting no dice are thrown, it being well understood that the prizes to be taken by the head an.

At the next meeting each member brings his 0,000 cash, which is given to the one who, on sting the dice, gets the highest number of ots, the head man and his assistant not engaging in the casting of dice, the latter according to the rules generally adopted, taking 0,000 cash at the third meeting of the club thout any appeal to the dice.

At the fourth and every subsequent meeting ose who have drawn the sum throw the dice cording to the rules of the club, to decide who ll take the $100,000 cash. All who have previously drawn the sum, excepting the head man d his assistant, at any meeting of the club e expected to contribute a small sum for the cidental expenses, as paper and refreshments. anything is left unexpended, at the close of e tenth meeting, it is considered as belonging the man who has waited until this time, en he receives his $100,000 cash.

In this manner, provided each man fulfills his dges, each man will have paid into the club 0,000 cash, and each will have received but one amount. While his payments have been small and at intervals, the sum received will have been at one time.

The principal drawback against this method of using money is the great uncertainty of every an's fulfilling his part according to the by-laws the club. These are fixed upon by the head an, as regards times of payment, number of embers, and amount of each instalment, at e time he gets it up. Sickness, misfortune, or ath may prevent the payments by some of the mbers at the stipulated time. Such cases use much trouble to the head man and others o have received their allotted money, who e held responsible by the other members. hen the club breaks down in consequence of e inability of some members to pay in the ms agreed upon, those who have received ney must return in small sums, and at interls, if they cannot pay at once, the amount ceived over and above the sum they have id into the club. In case of positive dishonsty on the part of one of its members, the ad man is considered bound to make up the m he ought to have paid. Each man, on reiving the sum paid in at one meeting, must ve a document, with the names of two men his security, one a member of the club and e not a member, pledging himself to a proper fillment of his responsibilities in the case, obably few cases of downright dishonesty occur in connection with these clubs, because members are generally mutual and firm ends of each other, and especially of the head an.

Sometimes a club is got up among friends for mparatively very small sums, as in shares of o, four, or six dollars. Poor men who cannot se the sum desired at once, but who can save ough to make a payment every quarter, or ener, sometimes engage in such clubs. In ese cases, whether for large or small sums, ether the number of months be four or any, or whether the intervals between payents be monthly or quarterly, the same principle is kept in view, the obtaining of a round m of money for use without the payment interest, to be refunded in instalments at invals.

The Snake-casting-its-skin Club.—This union or ib is so called from the circumstance that the ad man, the one for whose benefit the money subscribed, pays it back to the members by ular instalments, as may be agreed on when med, just, as it is said, *the snake sheds or casts skin gradually, or at regulated intervals.* There no need of an assistant in the working of this ib. The members subscribe and pay money ce a time. There is no division of this money long them; the head man takes it all for his n use when it is paid in, which is done at its stand only meeting. At this time he purees a feast for its members. The money he n receives he agrees to refund to the subscriers of it at regular intervals, by uniform instalents, in the order decided on by the drawing lots or by the throwing of dice, at the time of being paid in. Each member must wait until his turn arrives for receiving back the money subscribed.

The Dragon-headed Club.—This club is named ragon-headed" because the first payments ade by its members are much larger than subquent payments, resembling, it is said, the nese dragon, in the circumstance that its ad is much larger than its body. The number of shares, times of payment, etc., are arged by the head man at the time he solicits names of his friends as members.

Suppose the number of members is twenty, luding the head man, and the first payment $5,000 each on the part of all but the head n, who advances nothing, but receives all it is paid in, the amount is $100,000 cash. In e meetings are held quarterly, every three nths after the first meeting the head man w in the club $10,000 cash, and each one of other members pays in $1,000 cash, making ll, $20,000 cash. It is decided by the throwing dice to whom this shall be paid. In this nner, in five years from the commencement, head man will have paid into the club 0,000 cash, the amount he received at its first eting, and each of the other members will e paid in $20,000 each, and have received k the same amount. The proportion between the first and succeeding payments agreed on by the parties concerned, of course, will be rule for any club.

The whole work abounds in these brief, telling idents. From the extracts made, the exceedprolixity of the style will be perceived, yet h this defect, and it is a most serious one, must give the writer credit for having succeded in giving us a most original and enterining work on a new and heretofore obscure ic.

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

First night of the engagement of
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH
AND
MISS SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN,
Who will both appear in the great Irish Drama of Arrah Na Pogue.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING will be presented the great sensation, by Dion Bourcicault and K. H. House entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE; OR THE WICKHOLM WEDDING.

Shaan, the Poet.....J. E. McDonough.
Arrah Meelish.....Miss Sophie Gimber Kuhn.

Introducing the song of Wearing of the Green.
This beautiful play will be produced in a style of grandeur and magnificence.

GRAND ORATORIO
AT THE
CATHEDRAL,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Professor J. T. WAMELINK,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8th, 1866.

The GERMAN CHORAL SOCIETY have kindly consented to assist on this occasion, under the direction of their leader, Professor KUAUF.

PART FIRST.

1. "Gloria," from Hayden's First Mass, Quartette and Chorus, Mrs. Scully, Miss Lou Bregelman and Miss Mooney, Messrs. Jones and Mr. Gust
2. Solo—"The Tear," (Gumbert,) Mr. Applebaum.
3. Solo and Duett with Chorus—"O cor Amoris Victima," (Lambilotte) Mrs. Scully and Miss Mooney.
4. Duette—"O Salutaris." Messrs. Abel and Cargo.
5. Trio—Ragina Coeli" Mrs. Otte.
6. Trio and Chorus—"O, Glorious Virginum," from Hayden's Creation. Miss Reinhart, Messrs. Wade and Breed.
7. Solo Basso—Mr. Reedelheim.
8. Solo—"Ojha Amina," (Romini.) Miss Sue Beck.
9. Duett and Chorus. "Gaude Virgo." Messrs. Cargo and Koch.
10. Chorus from the Magic Flute. By the German Choral Society.

PART SECOND.

1. Chorus and Duett. "Laudasion." Mrs. Barrand Miss Mooney.
2. Quartett. "Magnedicat." (Novello.) Miss Cesrave, Miss Lou Bregelman, Messrs. Wade and Cust.
3. Solo. "O Salutaris." (Tech.) Mr. Haughwout.
4. Solo. "Ave Maria." (Berg.) Mrs. Scully.
5. Solo. "He was Despised" from the Messiah. Miss Mooney.
6. Solo and Chorus. "Jubilate Deo." (Desbelli.) Miss Sue Beck and Chorus.
7. Quartette. "Gaudeamus." (Desbelli.) Miss Scully, Messrs. Wamelink, Wade and Breed.
8. Solo. "Virgo Prudentissima." (Winch.) Miss Reinhart.
9. Duett. "Ave Maria." (Wamelink.) Misses Applebaum and Otte.
10. Solo. Miss Lou Bregelmans.
11. Grand Chorus. (Mediessel.) By the German Choral Society.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets ONE DOLLAR. feb 6-2t

GRAND MASQUERADE AND
FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE
VIGILANT STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO.,
AT
CITY HALL:
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 7.

RULES, REGULATIONS AND PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In order to insure the most complete success of the Grand Masquerade Ball, the Managers announce the following Rules and Regulations:

Tickets $5 00. Audience Tickets (for the Gallery) admitting one Gentleman and two Ladies, $5 00; extra Lady $2 00.

Rule 2. No person will be permitted to participate in the dance unless in Mask or Domino.

3. The most rigid economy will be observed on the part of the Committee of Reception. This Rule is necessary to make the Ball a complete success.

4. The Managers take pleasure in assuring their friends, that as the tickets are limited in number, no apprehension need be entertained of any inconvenience resulting from crowd.

PROGRAMME.

The Grand Carnival Parade will take place at 9 o'clock precisely.

The Committee of Arrangements announce that all Masks will be removed at 12 o'clock.

Music in charge of Prof. VAAS, of the Great Western Light Guard Band of Chicago.

Tickets to be procured of any of the members of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Wm. H. Brown, W. J. Barnhardt, R. Bryan, H. J. Miller

MASTERS OF CEREMONIES:
J. R. Langhlin, W. J. Patterson,
T. H. Rafferty, W. J. Handlin,
J. A. Drexler, J. Fowler,
J. L. Wilcox, R. M. Kinkead,
A. Caskey, S. N. Evans,
W. H. Negley, A. Mullin,
W. P. Barckley, P. Fearns,
D. J. Pender, C. J. Vick.
feb 2t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL LECTURE IN
CITY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.
Subject—"Work and Workman."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.
Subject—"Reconstruction."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Single tickets, 75c. Reserved seats 25c extra. Seats may be secured at City Hall Tuesday and Wednesday morning, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Beecher reserves the right to withdraw from his Lecture engagements at any time, should his pastoral duties at home require it. feb 5

THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr., WM. R. EDWARDS,
CHAS. L. CALDWELL, R. H. ALDRICH,
JAS. J. DONNELL, O. McCLINTOCK,
feb 5d Lecture Committee.

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 120 and 121 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct7-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS and SHOES
AT
SOUTH & ROSS'S,
62 Market street.
dec2

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. D. PALZELL,
No. 123 Smithfield St., South door from Virgin Alley

LITHOGRAPHERS.

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Elegantly Lithographed
CHECK BOOKS,
On all the City Banks and Bankers,
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LITHOGRAPHERS,
no27-3m Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, near Market.

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Show Cards, Labels, Checks, Notes, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. dec23-3m

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BRONZE LAMPS,
GILT LAMPS,
BOHEMIAN LAMPS,
STUDENT LAMPS,
FRENCH LAMPS
For the Holidays, at
WELDON & KELLY'S,
164 Wood Street, near Sixth.
dec15

CAUSTIC SODA,
SODA ASH,
AQUA AMMONIA,
At the lowest market rates, for sale by
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way
ja22-2w—fc6-tf

PYRITES.
The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,
WILL BUY
Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron
AT A GOOD PRICE.
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
dec18-3m] Office corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment by simple means, may be readily understood by any one. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been required after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

FIRE CLAY.

5 20 barrels Missouri Fire Clay just received and for sale by J. R. CANFIELD.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBURNE

Immense Success. Grand demonstrations of delight and approbation at the great and gifted Classic Tragic Actress,

MISS JEAN HOSMER,

TUESDAY EVENING, February 6th, will be presented the great sensation, by Dion Bourcicault and K. H. House entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE; OR THE WICKHOLM WEDDING.

Shaan, the Poet.....Miss Jean Hosmer,
Arrah Meelish.....Miss Sophie Gimber Kuhn.
To conclude with the side-splitting one act farce of
ARRAH NO-BROGUE.
Matinee Saturday afternoon—Pittsburgh Firemen.

MASONIC HALL.

The famous German Soubrette
M'LLE OTTILIE GENEE,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866,
The Cattle Dealer of Upper Austria.
Appolema.....M'lle Genee.
Cattle Dealer.....Mr. Leonard Scherer.

Reserved seats can be secured at Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro's and Messrs. Hoffman & Hoene's Music Stores. fe6

PROF. COWPER'S GRAND FANCY DRESS SOIREE AT WILKINS HALL, next FRIDAY EVENING, February 9th.

NOTICE—In consequence of the large attendence on that evening, it is deemed advisable to leave a diagram of the hall at Mr. C. C. Sellior's Music Store, No. 81 Wood street, where those wishing tickets with secured seats, will please apply. fe6c-1t

THE FAVORITES ARE COMING.
SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS,
AT MASONIC HALL.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, February 8th, 9th and 10th.

The Management point with no small gratification to their list of Unrivalled Performers and Extraordinary Novelties and Attractions, and beg to assure the public that they have not stopped at any expense which would enable them to DEFY COMPETITION, and outvie every other traveling establishment in the country. Among the many new and attractive features of this Mammoth Troupe is the

GREAT MUSICAL PANORAMA
OF
SHERMAN'S MARCH FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA.

Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
SKIFF & GAYLORD, Managers.
L. M. W. STEERE, Agent.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY.
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or sent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. feb5-1y

SCALES, SAFES, &c.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. STANDARD SCALES,
Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.
Also, MARVIN'S celebrated
Fire Proof Safes.
FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
no17-3m 89 MARKET STREET.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Corner Second and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.
no23-3m

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Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

Just received another lot of those fine
MUSICAL BOXES,
With Reits, and Piano Accompaniment. They vary in price from $40 to $200. Don't fail to see them for they are really charming, at
DUNSEATH & CO.'S,
56 FIFTH STREET,
Ja25 OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

CARPETS.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF
NEW CARPETS
We are now receiving our Spring stock of
English Velvet and Brussels
CARPETS,
Rugs, Mats, Hassocks, &c.,
Of new and beautiful designs,
IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,
Thereby saving to purchasers the usual jobbers' profits.
OIL CLOTHS,
Mattings, Shades, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
fe2 22 FIFTH STREET.

HOLLIDAY GIFTS
Your friends will appreciate at
M'CALLUM'S
CARPET STORE,
NO. 57 FOURTH STREET.
MOSAIC RUGS,
AXMINSTER RUGS,
VELVET RUGS,
EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS.
FIGURED, TUFTED AND PLAIN
SHEEP SKIN MATS,
VELVET RASSOCKS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CARPET.
de18-MTAS

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
CARPETS!
Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS
Liberal Concessions in Prices,
On our choice and extensive
STOCK OF CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DAMASK, REP AND LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICE, TASSELS, LOOPS and BANDS,
Enabling our customers to make
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Or permanent value, at a very moderate expense.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 72 Fifth street, next door to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, second floor. dec21

GEO. S. SOUTH. JOHN ROSS.
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
(Successors to Wm. N. Ogden & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS,
CARBON OIL LAMPS AND
FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, &c.,
NO. 64 MARKET STREET,
Ja17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

50 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR
For sale by
de6 D. WALLACE,
No. 357 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
SLIGHTLY SOILED GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, SETS AND SLEEVES,
HOOP SKIRTS.
In addition to the above we are offering
POINT LACE GOODS,
And our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS,
WOOLEN GOODS, BALMORALS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Call at
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
fe3

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92 Market Street,
WILL SELL
For $6 75 CLOAKS worth.....$10 00.
For $10 00 CLOAKS worth.....$15 00
For $12 50 CLOAKS worth.....$18 00
For $15 00 CLOAKS worth.....$22 00
For $20 00 CLOAKS worth.....$25 00
POPLINS, Silk and Wool, at 62½c.; been selling at 81 12½.
DRESS GOODS, 37½c. cheap at 62½c.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, 75c. sold elsewhere at $1 25.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 12½; cheap at $2 50.
ALL SILKS greatly reduced.
PANT STUFFS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS SHAWLS, all great bargains. dec12

PRICES MARKED DOWN!
We are closing out our
WINTER GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
preparatory to taking stock. Bargains can be had

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VESTS AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel, Wool or Merino;
WARM GLOVES and WOOLEN HOSIERY;
WOOLEN SCARFS, MUFFLERS and NUBIAS;
HAND-MADE ZEPHYR ARTICLES;
WOOLEN GAITERS and MITTENS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses,

SKATES.
SKATES.
SKATES,
2,500 PAIR
Ladies,
Gents and
Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY.
For sale low by
JAMES BOWN,
no8-4m No. 136 Wood street.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,
All the Machines in the World Competing
WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS,
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLATNER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of very kind promptly attended to. ocl0-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

TOBACCO.
On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Manufactured and other Grades, Cutting Fine, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
JAMES M. MALLAY,
jmh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.
ap18. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

ATTORNEYS.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

BEO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
NO. 98 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment.)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.
special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-tf

H. C. MACKRELL. S. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office, No. 89 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. jy28

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.
A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates in all the counties, is transacting a general business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
se2-1y

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
se2 No. 72 Penn's. Avenue,

F. H. EATON
Has just opened a full line of
Skating Hose and Woolen Gaiters,
For Ladies, Misses and Children, and has now on hand Skates, Screws, Wristlets, Warm Gloves and Mittens, in great variety. de19

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration upon the Estate of CLEVERA P. BERRY, deceased, late of the borough of McKeesport, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make known the same without delay to us having claims against said estate are requested to present the same. THOMAS PENNEY,
ja26-ltawtw Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration upon the estate of HENRY CABLE, late of Ross township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay to
DAVID H. CUNNINGHAM, Adm'r,
Ross Tp., Jan. 9, 1866. ja10-ltawtw

SARDINES—
6 cases halves and quarters;
WINE VINEGAR—3 puncheons imported Wine Vinegar, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
2 " Flaxseed;
3 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

R. W. POINDEXTER. G. A. SORELY. P. H. POINDEXTER
R. W. POINDEXTER & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ja22-3m] No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa

D. D. DICKEY. H. C. SMITH.
DICKEY & SMITH,
Corner Church and Front Streets,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
General Forwarders,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PRODUCE & COTTON FACTORS.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to consignments. Also, to the forwarding of freights South, and to the Oil regions of Kentucky. ja6-1m

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
☞ Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
no15-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT
1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments. JOHN WAY, Jr.,
ja19-1m Sewickleyville, Alleghely co., Pa.

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE.—A choice location in Oakland (known as the Spring Lot). Contains 2 acres, all neatly fenced. The improvements are a neat two story dwelling, brick spring-house, bath, wash and poultry house, and one of the best springs of water in the county. One-half of the land in pasture, balance in rich garden land. A fine young orchard in full bearing, best varieties. This property fronts on Charlotte street, 5th house from the canal station, with good board sidewalk. This property is offered on easy terms. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
fe6

LIBERTY STREET PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The large CORNER LOT on Liberty and Pitt streets, 40 by 126 feet, with two Brick Dwellings on Pitt, and one Brick Dwelling on Liberty street, with several Stable Lots. Also,
JOHN WAY, Jr.,
Sewickleyville, Alleghely co., Pa.

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE.—On the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Columbus Railroad, only seven miles from Pittsburgh, a tract of Land containing 231 acres, of good quality of Coal. The coal and surface will be sold together or separate as the purchaser may desire. Parties wishing to purchase Coal Lands would do well to examine this property. For further information address or apply to JOHN GORDON, Second street, opposite Fire Works, or JOS. DORRINGTON, Temperanceville, Pa. ja5-lmeod

FOR SALE.
A large and elegant brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with finished attic, basement and bath room. The lot is 93 feet front by 165 feet back; on which are also a brick stable and carriage house, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire at 139 Centre-avenue, or address L., lock-box No. 90, Pittsburgh P. O.
ja30-1m

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
A first-class residence, containing 12 rooms, furnished in modern style, with marble mantles, gas in every room, with fine shrubbery and fruit trees, brick carriage house, stable and ice house, lot 50 feet front by 272 feet deep, situate on second bank, Allegheny. Also, 1.848 acres of timber land, about 30 feet front by Pa., within a few miles of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Inquire of J. ALVAN RUWER, No. 107 Fifth street. ja30-tf

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY
FOR SALE.
Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek for sale, where as yet every well has proved a success. Also, interests or shares in wells drilling, or in process of boring. Address
CHARLES B. HURST,
ja10-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres, 136 perches of land, with a new 2 story dwelling, containing 8 rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
ja13-1f JOHN KING.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
I offer for sale the desirable property on which I reside, in Allegheny City, consisting of a lot of Ground (on Second Bank), fronting 50 feet on Canal and extending 274 feet to Liberty street, on which is a substantial and well finished BRICK MANSION, 44 feet front by 36 feet deep, 2½ stories high, with two story Brick Back Building, Wash House and Bath House, and out-houses. Brick Stable and Carriage House, &c., &c. The main building is furnished with centre hall and a suit of rooms on each side, with folding doors, marble mantels, fancy grates, water fixings and heating furnace. Fancy Iron Fence in front, with ornamental yards, grape vine and shade trees throughout. This cheerful and desirable residence (in the healthiest locality in the city) will be sold at private sale, or if desired, the adjoining CORNER LOT will be sold with it, fronting 50 feet on Liberty and 150 feet on Chestnut street. Title indisputable, without incumbrance and terms easy. W. H. COPELAND.
ja31-tf Allegheny.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR SALE.—The Avery Mansion on Washington street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The Lot is about 200 feet deep and the purchaser can have 75, 80, or 100 feet front as may be desired. Also, adjoining the above a number of new Dwelling Houses, one of which is a frame cottage of 5 rooms. Inquire of
R. R. FRANCIS,
Jan5-tf Controller's office, City Hall, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated near corner of Chestnut and North Canal street, in the Fifth Ward, Allegheny City. Also, a large lot of six rooms, situated No. 201 Shannapin street, or North Common, Allegheny city. Inquire of
NELSON & EDMONDSON,
dec12-tf Attorneys at-Law, 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.
The commodious Dwelling House, No. 140 Fourth street, at present occupied by S. Bahnestock, Esq. The lot is 22 feet in front, and extends in depth half way to Third street. The house is three stories high with back building. Two large Rooms on first floor in front of the entrance. Inquire at office of
JAMES A. McKEAN,
ja27-tf At office of H. Brady Wilkins, 145 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—
A Three Story Brick Dwelling House,
Situated on River Avenue, near Anderson street, Allegheny City, containing NINE ROOMS.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
ja17 Wilkins Hall.

RESIDENCE IN EAST LIBERTY FOR SALE.
Lot 120 feet front by 110 feet deep with a desirable Frame Dwelling House, two porches, seven rooms, grained paints, varnished, with necessary out-houses, young fruit trees, and a grape arbor, and within two minutes walk of East Liberty Station, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. For further particulars inquire of
HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
ja5-tf 103 Third street.

FOR SALE—
5 Lots on Pennsylvania Aven

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Destructive Fire in Lawrenceville.

Machine Shops of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Destroyed—Eleven Locomotives Badly Damaged—Loss About $60,000.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock a fire broke out in the machine shops occupied by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, near the bank of the Allegheny river, in the borough of Lawrenceville, which resulted in the total destruction of the carpenter, blacksmith, paint and engine shops, and the round house. The round house was a wooden structure, and at the time of the fire contained eleven locomotives, with the tenders attached, all of which were destroyed. Ten of the locomotives belonged to the company, and the other one belonged to the Pittsburgh Railroad, which was recently shipped rom the East, and was put in the shop for a short time yesterday to take in Pyrites. When the fire spread with great rapidity, completely destroying the round house, carpenter, blacksmith and paint shops, and leaving nothing but some scraps of machinery, tools, etc., which will be of little or no use hereafter. A passenger car, which was left in the machine shop for repairs, was also totally destroyed, leaving nothing but the wheels and smouldering embers to mark its loss. The locomotives and tenders are not so badly damaged as was at first supposed, and with some expense can be repaired. Had water been thrown on the locomotives while they were heated, it would have cracked the boilers, and made them a complete wreck. We were informed by F. Wright, Esq., the Superintendent of the road, that the total loss will not be more than forty thousand dollars. The work of repairing the locomotives will commence immediately, and they will cost the Company about two thousand dollars each. Forty tons of property burned was insured, the total loss falling on the Company.

The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, but it is supposed it was accidental. It is stated that when the watchman blew the light out of his lamp, and put it in the cupboard, a spark from the wick ignited with some loose "waste" which was of a combustible nature, and the buildings, being of wood, were caught fire and burned with fearful rapidity, destroying everything in them.

By this unfortunate accident, the company are left with but three engines fit for service. The trains did not run yesterday, and it is doubtful whether they will be in operation today; but the Superintendent promises that they will run to-morrow, as usual.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—This magistrate done quite a brisk business yesterday. William Stevens appeared and made information against John Buch for malicious mischief. Pareles charges Buch with willfully and maliciously injuring and damaging deponent's dwelling, by chopping the floor with a hatchet. A warrant issued. Anna Bitz charged her husband, Joseph Bitz, with desertion. Joseph has forgotten his matrimonial vows, and has refused to live with and support the fair Anna for some months past. A warrant was issued.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Conrad Ehfrat appeared yesterday, and preferred a charge of larceny against Smith Miller. Ehfrat stated that he deposited a silver watch and chain, valued at twenty dollars, with Miller some time since for safe keeping, and that Miller did fraudulently take and convert the same to his own use. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. G. T. Young charged John Leech with maliciously breaking and destroying a looking glass, valued at twelve dollars, the property of deponent, whilst hauling it along the public street. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Leech.

The Case of Mrs. Nevin—Body of Her Husband to be Exhumed.

On the 19th of December last, Mrs. Mary Nevin was arrested and committed to jail by Mayor Lowry, on a charge of having poisoned her husband. It was alleged that on or about the middle of September, John Nevin, her husband, a resident of Mt. Washington, who had been in the army, arrived home, the regiment to which he was attached having been disbanded. Shortly afterwards he was taken ill, his symptoms being those of malignant typhoid or pernicious, although medical assistance was summoned, he died in about a week, and was buried by St. Clair Lodge I. O. O. F., of which he was a member. The suddenness of his death and the peculiar character of the decease, together with threats which his wife had been heard to make against him, created a suspicion in the minds of the neighbors that he had been foully dealt with. The matter was discussed for some time, and resulted in Mrs. Nevin's arrest. It was supposed at the time that the body of the deceased would be immediately disinterred, and the contents of the stomach subjected to a chemical analysis, but through a misunderstanding between the county officials, the matter has been delayed. Coroner Kelly now considers it advisable to trouble affected an arrangement with Prof. Jillson, of the Western University, to make the analysis, and the body, which is interred in Mt. Union Cemetery, will be exhumed to-day. The case will now be fully and carefully investigated.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

James Barr vs. Anthony Stoner. Action for non-fulfillment of article of agreement. Verdict for plaintiff for $34 36.

Wm. McClintock's administrators vs. H. R. Mason. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $265 78.

Bridget Hodge vs. Valentine Berger. Action for damages. Verdict for plaintiff for sixteen dollars.

Before Judge Sterrett.

Jacob Washington vs. Robert Cornell, *et al.* This action is brought to recover damages for the loss of a coal barge, which was sunk about a year ago by the towboat Leopard, owned by defendants. On trial.

SCHOOL HOUSE NEARLY BURNED.—The Third Ward Public School House, on Grant street, made a narrow escape from destruction yesterday. At noon, after the scholars in attendance at the morning session had been dismissed, Mr. Gourley, the Principal, discovered that a fire had broken out in the first floor of the building, from the steam pipes, which had been overheated. An alarm was promptly given, but the assistance of the fire department and several neighbors, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the arrival of the steamers. If the fire had not been discovered so providentially, the Third and Tenth wards would not have had much difficulty in dividing their school property.

GRAND ORATORIO AT THE CATHEDRAL.—The grand oratorio of the Creation, by Joseph H. Wamelink, which has been in preparation and rehearsal for some weeks, will take place on Thursday evening, in St. Paul's Cathedral. A glance at the programme, to be found on our second page, will satisfy the admirers of good music, ably rendered, that the concert will be of more than ordinary interest. The chorus will comprise upwards of eighty voices, and the solo parts are intrusted to some of our most accomplished musical amateurs. Such an attractive entertainment is very seldom presented to the Pittsburgh public, and it should fill the spacious cathedral to overflowing with an appreciative and discriminating audience.

EMPIRE LUBRI: OIL WORKS.—We would direct the attention of railroad agents, machinists and manufacturers generally, to the card of Messrs. Comerford & Co. in another column. These gentlemen have had a long and extensive experience in manufacturing lubricating, locomotive and other oils adapted to every description of machinery, and are prepared to produce a much superior oil than the common articles of best these names, at the lowest market figures. All their oils are warranted.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Wm. Clinton, proprietor of a tavern in the Diamond, was arrested yesterday and taken before Mayor McCarthy, on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. J. M. Robitzer, of Diamond alley, was arrested on a similar charge. Hearings in both these cases will take place to-day. The informations were made by members of the police force, and it is understood that a number of other offenders will be proceeded against.

ANOTHER PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—Yesterday afternoon the Mayor's police succeeded in apprehending another pickpocket named Seymour, who has been loitering around the city for a week past, in company with John Price, the young man charged with cutting Samuel Park on Saturday. He was locked up for a hearing this morning.

KILLED ON THE STEAMER MISSOURI.—Among the victims by the recent disastrous explosion of the, boilers of the steamer Missouri, at the mouth of Green river, was Mr. James Rogers, carpenter of the boat, and a resident of Pittsburgh, who was mangled in a terrible manner, and instantly killed.

COMMITTED FINALLY.—John Price, who was arrested on Saturday afternoon at the Central Skating Park, for attempting to pick the pocket of a young lady, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, when he was committed to jail for trial.

Furnished Rooms for Young Men.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Pity the misfortunes of a poor young man, and give him a little space in your columns to make a suggestion. I am one of a numerous class of young men who find it extremely difficult to procure suitable and agreeable places commensurate with my means, wherein to live. The enormous increase in rents has increased the price of board, and all attempts at economizing are frustrated for want of proper facilities. What the city requires, and is to be found in all other large cities, is a building or buildings adapted expressly for the purpose of supplying young men with suitable and convenient furnished rooms. At present, if a young man becomes disgusted with the second class boarding house to which his limited means have confined him, he is fortunate to be able to secure a furnished room, it is generally in a house occupied by a private family, and which he always approaches with peculiar embarrassment, lest his entrance or exit should cause annoyance. Especially is this the case if his business (as in my case,) requires him to keep what are generally termed unseasonable hours. Nevertheless, a class of furnished rooms would be hailed with joy, if they could be had. The supply of letting furnished rooms in buildings especially adapted to that purpose has proved a great benefit to young men of moderate means in other cities, and remunerative to those engaging in the enterprise. Why cannot Pittsburgh furnish as much? Cannot you induce some of our enterprising men to give down into their opulent pockets, and bring out the comfortable lodging places so much desired? A HOMELESS YOUNG MAN.

PITTSBURGH, February 30, 1866.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

Fourth National Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood—The Character of the Body—The Work to Come Before it—Reorganization Decided Upon—An Irish Republic in Canada—Fenianism in Pittsburgh—Miscellaneous, &c.

THE CONGRESS.

The organization of the Fourth National Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood will take place on Monday, February 19th Instant, at Masonic Hall, in this city. Considerable interest has been awakened in the community in view of this fact, and the friends of the cause are looking forward with anxiety to the legislation that will take place, and which is expected to develope a policy of a practical character, looking to the immediate independence of Ireland. This Congress will be convened in obedience to a resolution of the Fenian Senators, who recognize Colonel W. R. Roberts, of New York, as President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and whose names are as follows: James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, President of the Senate; Michael Scanlan, of Chicago, Ill.; Patrick Bangon, of Louisville, Ky.; William Fleming, of Troy, New York; D. O'Sullivan, of Auburn, N. Y.; F. W. Dunne, of Peoria, Ill.; Patrick J. Meehan, of N. Y. city; P. O'Rourke, of N. Y. city; Edward Carey, of New York city; William Sullivan, of Tiffin, O.; J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, O.; B. B. Daily, of Delphi, Ind. There are three vacancies in the Senate to be filled at the approaching session, by reason of the removal of James J. Rogers, of New York; Peter A. Sinnott, of Boston, and John Meeny, of Toledo; who withdrew from the cause of "The O'Mahony. The character of the approaching Congress may be judged, when we say that the only the best and most reliable representatives are being chosen, and as far as possible, those practically conversant with military operations are being preferred, so that instant and effective work may be inaugurated and the purposes of the Brotherhood be no longer frustrated.

THE PLANS.

General Sweeney, the Fenian Secretary of War, it is well known, has drawn up an important plan for carrying out the objects of the Brotherhood, and it is expected that the forthcoming Congress will adopt it with slight amendments. The real cause of difference between the Roberts and O'Mahony parties, may here be seen. Each have adopted a different line of policy for the disenthrallment of Ireland, and it is only in this respect that any difference whatever exists in the Brotherhood. It is well to state the fact that this difference is not so great as it is generally supposed to be, for there is a tacit approval given to the strong points of each particular scheme, by the high contending parties, and both will unite in carrying out whatever plans may be adopted by the Congress, whether it be their own, or the result of any other persons labor. General Sweeney's plan, we learn, contemplates a vigorous attack upon Canada, as a primary movement, together with a subsequent effort to be made in Ireland for the overthrow of British power in that country. It is well known the fact that the Brotherhood have upwards of one hundred thousand effective members in the United States, and it is believed that an equal force from the States is all that will be required to take possession of that country, and when this is accomplished, that Canada can be successfully held against England's efforts to recover it. Canada is intended to distract the British government as much as possible, and facilitate the erection of an Irish Republic on this continent.

The O'Mahony party, on the other hand, are in favor of immediately landing a large body of Fenians on the shores of Ireland, to penetrate the country, and by a vigorous and bold warfare take English power in that island. The Fenians in the country, amidst a general uprising of the people, and by a vigorous and bold warfare take possession of the island. This programme is the gist of the two plans. How much more is really incorporated in them can only be known to the initiated, and will be thoroughly and freely discussed by Congress when as preposterous, novel-ridden they fabricate the policy of the two parties.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

President Roberts strongly favors the views of General Sweeney and in view of their importance he has urged the circles throughout the United States and the Canadas, to elect as delegates only such men as are familiar with military operations. The discussions will be of intense interest, and upon the wisdom of the Congress must depend the future of the cause. An indication that the Brotherhood are in earnest, it may be stated upon the authority of President Roberts, that it is expected that this Congress will be the *last held in the United States.* He has appealed to the Brotherhood to cast aside all minor considerations and overwhelmingly respond to the call for the coming national meeting, and thus fix, as he declares, subsequent *eight hundred delegates* have been elected. The full election of the demands to be made upon the Brotherhood in order to effect the objects in view will, therefore, transpire within a few days. The very largest amount of funds that can be raised will be brought before the Congress, and the utmost co-operation is expected of an enlarged body.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CONGRESS.

It is, also, the intention of the Congress to reorganize the Brotherhood. At present it is almost purely a civic organization. The design is to place it upon a military basis, in accordance with General Sweeney's plans, and to this end measures will be promptly introduced. The reorganization, we understand, will include a division of the States into military departments or districts, over which a commander-in-chief will be placed. Each department will be expected to raise at least a certain number of effective men, and it is estimated that at least one hundred regiments, equal to one hundred and ten thousand men, will be mobilized. This will thus be recruited. As it is contemplated that the war shall invade the Canadas under General Sweeney, and in order, that it may be composed of the right kind of material, it will devolve upon Congress to change the rule governing the admission of persons into the Brotherhood, so that only those who are physically qualified for the military service, and who will respond to the call of the Executive, shall be eligible. Further, it is probable that some action will be taken relative to the idea pervading the public mind that a secret society like the Brotherhood is antagonistic in its character. This is a false notion altogether, and Fenians would owe its rise to the enimies of the movement in Ireland. The Fenian Brotherhood is a distinct and independent organization, in every respect, in the first place, of citizens of the United States of American-Irish from Irish lineage; and in the second place, of Irishmen and Irish friends of Ireland living on the American continent, and in the Provinces of the British Empire, wherever situated. Religious belief has nothing whatever to do with the eligibility of a person to membership.

THE PLEDGE.

The only pledge that binds the Brotherhood togther is in general terms as follows:

"I solemnly pledge my sacred word of honor, as a truthful and honest man, that I will labor with zeal for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of England, and for the establishment of a free and independent Government on the Irish soil; that I will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officers in the F. B., in all things appertaining to my duties as a member thereof; that I will faithfully discharge my duties of membership in all the grades in the constitution and by-laws thereof; that I will do my utmost to promote feelings of love, harmony, and kindly forbearance among all Irishmen; and that I will foster, defend and propagate the aforesaid Fenian Brotherhood to the utmost of my power."

In each Fenian circle there is a committee of safety, whose duty it is to examine the qualifications of candidates for membership. Politics and religious views both are barred by the committee in performing the duty assigned to them. They have no right to question a candidate on either subject, and if they do so, it is an offense punishable by expulsion.

FENIANISM IN ALLEGHENY CO.

There are Fenian Circles in all the principal cities and towns in Allegheny county. They are reported to be effective organizations and rapidly augmenting in numerical force. The Pittsburgh Circle is about three years old, and the strongest one in this section. C. Murphy is the (Center) E. J. Barry, chairman of the Safety Committee; John A. Elder, Secretary, and James Donnelly, Treasurer. The Robert Emmett Circle, of Allegheny city, ranks next to the Pittsburgh Circle. Stephen Toomey is the Center; John Connolly, Secretary, and James McAvoy, Treasurer. The Henry O'Clarence McCarthy Circle, of Temperanceville, comes next in order. Thomas Shields is the Center; John Kennedy, Secretary, and Patrick Fitzgerald, Treasurer. The James Gibbons Circle of Birmingham is the fourth in strength. Thomas Hephey is the Centre, and Thomas Hagan, Secretary and Treasurer. There is also at East Liberty a Fenian circle of considerable force. All these circles support President Roberts. The aggregate force in the county is, probably, not far from fifteen hundred men. The military department in Pittsburgh is under command of Captain C. Gorman and Lieutenant Terrence Fadden. Pittsburgh Circle last evening held a meeting to elect delegates to the Congress, and Messrs. Murphy and E. Donnelly were unanimously chosen. The military circle will elect its delegates on Friday night. The Allegheny and Temperanceville circles will elect delegates to-night and the other circles next week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James Gibbons, President of the Fenian Senate, will be in this city on Monday next to confer with his brethren in regard to the meeting of the Congress. A public meeting will be held during the session, probably at the City Hall, at which General Sweeney, fresh from that time the tax went into effect until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, was $25 cents per bbl. Several resolutions which will be found in detail in the special report (No. 7) on this subject. The Commission believe that the tax as thus imposed on Crude Petroleum be reduced to fifteen cents per bbl., and Coal Oil, Petroleum, Naptha, Benzole, &c., be retained as at present.

There are also of the opinion that when the uses of all the elements of Petroleum, and of the distillates of oil-yielding coal shall have been more fully developed, that it will be possible for the Government to derive a much larger revenue from these articles, with a much lower rate of excise than is now imposed.

For the year 1866 the Commission believe that a revenue in excess of $3,000,000 may be relied on from refined coal oil and petroleum.

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March	2 0	1 1½	1 11
April	2 0	1 2½	1 7½
May	2 0	1 2½	1 10
June	2 0	1 2½	1 10
July	2 0	2 2½	2 1½
August	2 0	1 1½	2 3½
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Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The spring trade in boots and shoes is being slowly developed. A large number of Western dealers are now inspecting the various lines very few have as yet ventured purchasing goods of any amount. Manufacturers of goods for the Southern and Southwestern trade are curtailing operations and wait for orders. There is no disposition to increase the supply for the open market, until there is a demand to take it away. Messrs. Lynn and Haverhill are busily engaged making fine work, which needs no remark as to the leading trade at full prices. The leather market is very quiet, except for the article of upper stock, which is ruled in small lots for fine work at full previous rates. French calf-skins are nominally unchanged, but rough upper is weak and a shade easier. Finished leather is dull, the supply being rather in excess of the demand. Soles are not inquired for, and there is no material concession, as a better trade is expected as soon as Western buyers begin to visit the market in person. The range for hemlock sole is 38@40c; rough upper, 32@34c for heavy, and 30@32c for light. Hemlock calfskins are selling at $1 10@$1 20, and finished do at $1 25@1 55.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, February 5—P. M.

The local stock market continues steady in its later quotations, with the exception of the three railway shares. The destruction of a large portion of the running stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, this morning, by fire, has entirely unsettled the price of the stock. Had the loss been covered by insurance it would not have affected it unfavorably at all, but as there is no insurance on anything that was lost or injured, it will have a damaging influence on the stock, which for the last two months was steadily gaining favor and appreciating in price. In other railroad stocks the bids here are for Fort Wayne, 93½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; Connellsville, 9¾; Pittsburgh and Steubenville, 8. The bids for our bank stocks are 60 for bank of Pittsburgh; 150 for First National; 124½ for Third National; 80¾ for M. and M. National; 60 for Exchange National; 70 for Mechanics' National; 79¾ for Iron City National; 81 for Citizens' National; 50½ for Allegheny National; 105 for National Bank of Commerce; 120 for the First National Bank of Allegheny, and 50 for the Manchester Savings Bank. Insurance stocks are very quick—80 bid for the Citizen's. Bridge stocks are very little in demand—28½ was bid for Monongahela. For Birmingham Gas stock 30 was bid. Oil shares are languid. Columbia is weak at 34. In the cheaper kind nothing worthy of mention is doing. There is a steady demand for such only as are known and established companies now proved to have combined, in demanding tolls for carrying coal two, three, and seven times what they were a few years ago. Once a ton of coal could be brought from Cleveland to the Pittsburgh market for 60 to 70 cents, now the demand is $3 50.—*Com. List.*

—A new counterfeit bill of the denomination of fifty dollars, on the Bank of Commerce of New York, was presented at the Treasury Department in that city on Saturday. It is represented to be a good imitation, and likely to deceive persons not in the habit of handling bills of that denomination. Particulars of this issue being offered in our community, but would advise our business men to keep a sharp look out for them.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

The general market remains dull and inactive, the demand being confined to parties to supply the wants of the city trade. Prices have undergone no material change. The receipts of produce, though not large, were sufficient for all purposes. The suspension of navigation to all points below Wheeling, due to the dullness of trade. The weather has moderated since our last issue. On the landing a number of boats have the principal portion of their cargoes on. These will have to remain in port until we have a rise of water. How long it will be before that event takes place we have no means of ascertaining. The change meeting at noon continues unusually dull. The Commission Call round at the appointed hour, by all means. Flour—Prices have undergone no change for some time. The sales were on a limited scale. The receipts were sufficient for supplying the city trade, and were neglected, the demand was only for local purposes. Prices have been irregular; there was no export demand. Bacon remains steadily, with a fair inquiry for home purposes. The supply keeps pace with the trade demand. Butter was more inquired for, and holders were firm in their views at previous quotations. The receipts of market was unsettled. The reports in regard to the eastern markets are conflicting; we have to announce a good jobbing trade at current rates. Potatoes were in good demand, the daily transactions footing up rather large; prices tend upward; the market contains an ample supply. Cheese was in good demand at previous prices, the market being fairly supplied, Among the sales we note the following:

APPLES—Holders were firm in their views, the supply in the market being limited. Sales 100 bbls in lots at $7 00, 7 50@8 00 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The market appears to be overstocked at the present time. We note sales 12 bbls at $12 50@13 50 ₱ bbl.

LIME—Market steady, with sales 75 bbls white at $2 25 ₱ bbl.

BACON—The demand was fair, and sales were regular for home purposes. As regards prices we have no change to note. The supply in first hands is as follows: Shoulders—Sales 7,000 lbs in lots to the trade at 15@15½c. Sides—Sales 4,000 lbs in lots to the trade at 17½c. Hams—Sales 5,000 lbs at 24½@25c. Bulk Meat—The market was firm at previous prices. Stocks are light.

FLOUR—We have no large sales to record in this article. Dealers confine their purchases to parcels to meet their present wants. The supply in the market is ample for all purposes. The demand for export has fallen off. The current rates are: Extra family of winter wheat, $10 00@$10 25. Fancy was held a shade higher. We quote nominally at $9 50@$9 75 per bbl. The sales of Extra Family at the above figures amount to 300 bbls, which is charged by the commission, as the latter was withheld.

LEAD—Sales of 150 pigs Galena at 12c.

ASHES—Firm and in good demand. Sales of 3 tons pearl at 12c. prices advanced.

VENISON—Sales of 3 carcasses at 25@26c.

GRAIN—Sales of 20 doz at $2 25@3 00.

COPPISH—Sales of 2,000 lbs at 8c.

LARD—We note small sales at 15@16c.

POTATOES—Sales of 100 bbls at 75@80c.

FEATHERS—Sales of 40 sacks Tennessee feathers at 70c ₱ lb.

SORGHUM MOLASSES—Sales of 5 bbls at 75@80c.

SHINGLES—Sales of 12½ sacks at $1 20 ₱ cwt.

GRAIN—The market appears to be overstocked, and in consequence of the limited demand. Corn—Sales of 1 car on track, at 56c, and 200 bush do, sheller, at 55c. Oats—Sales of 1 car on track, at 46c; sales were made from store at 48c. Wheat—Sales of 1 car on track at $1 90. The supply exceeds the demand. Barley and rye were dull.

HOMINY—The market was dull. We note an occasional sale, 50 bbls at 4½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The demand was fair and sales were regular. The market contains 8 factory at 18@19c. Sales of 70 boxes in lots at 22@23c. Hamburg—Sales 10 boxes at 22@23c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has fallen off. Sales 15 bbls Apples at 16@16c ₱ lb. Peaches sold at 40@45c. Cherries were more firm in their views. Sales of 12 packages, at 30, 32@35c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market was not very active. The nominal rates were: Flax, $5 70; Clover, $7 25@7 50.

The Revenue Commissioner's Report, submitted to Congress says: The receipts from Refined Petroleum and Coal Oil since 1863 have been as follows:

1863	2,092,096 09
1864	2,255,238 80
1865	3,067,737 77

For the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the internal revenue receipts from the tax on Refined Petroleum and Coal Oil were $272,137 00, and the corresponding quarter of 1866 the receipts were $1,000,000 00, showing a large gain of $827,862 99.

The tax upon Petroleum was ten cents per gallon, and more recently fifteen cents, but the latter rate went until June 30, 1864, after which the rates were twenty and fifteen cents respectively.

By the amended act of March 3, 1865, a duty was imposed of one dollar on each barrel of Crude Petro eum of forty-five gallons. The amount received from that time the tax went into effect until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, was $25,000 10. Persons which will be found in detail in the special report (No. 7) on this subject. The Commission believe that the tax as thus imposed on Crude Petroleum be reduced to fifteen cents per bbl., and Coal Oil, Petroleum, Naptha, Benzole, &c., be retained as at present.

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Philadelphia Fish Market.

Fish—The demand for Mackerel is limited, and the sales are confined to 1,000 bbls Shore No. 1 at $21 00@24 00; do. No. 2 at $17 00; and Bay No. 1 at $18 00; of store lots Shore No. 1 at $25 00@26 00; No. 2 at $18 00; Bay No. 1 at $19 00; do No. 2 at $17 00, and No. 3 at $14 50@15 00. All the late receipts in New York, from the British Provinces, have been stored, holders expecting, in view of the repeal or the reciprocity treaty, to obtain better prices than those now current. Small sales of Pickled Herring at $5 50@6 00, and Codfish at $6 00. There are few or no Shad here. Salmon are nominal at $30 ₱ tierce.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Saint Nicholas, 46; Maple Shade, 4½; Curtis, 5½; Dalzell, 18; Caldwell, 7; McClintock, 11; Excelsior, 4½; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 8; Corn Planter, 1; Sugar Creek, 4½; Eldorado 5; Bingo, 1; Lake Junction, 1; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, 9; Shaw Petroleum, 6c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

The market continues bare of crude oil. The late sales have pretty well cleaned out the market. The river remains closed, and no receipts can be received through that channel. The market may be set down as firm at current rates. The principal operations now making are for future delivery, after the resumption of navigation. The rates for crude in bulk or packages returned, are 20c; packages included, 25c. We have previously noted some heavy transactions for March and April delivery: to-day we record a sale of 5,000 barrels bulk for April and May delivery, at 20c. The sum of ten thousand dollars was paid to the seller in order to insure the transaction. The Eastern market continues dull, there being no export demand. The prospect for the oil men don't seem very brilliant at this time. Refined oil was dull: there being no demand, prices were nominal. The supply on the market is not large.

CRUDE OIL—The market was unchanged as regards prices or demand. Prices have been uniform for some time. Among yesterday's sales were 5,000 bbls bulk for April and May delivery, at 20c per gallon. Sales 50 bbls taken from the wharf at the package in included, and 300 bbls at 20c, without packages.

REFINED OIL—Was not much fancied. The only transactions were in small lots, principally the wants of the city trade. Free oil—sales 100 bbls in two parcels at 65c. Bonded Oil held nominally, on the spot, at 46@46c per gallon.

PAR—There was some inquiry. Sales 100 bbls at $5, delivered on cars.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

National Refining and Storing Co, 219 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 109 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lacesco Oil Company, 52 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Company, 224 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

——McMahon & Co., 50 barrels refined oil for Baltimore.

New York Petroleum Market.

Crude has been in moderate demand and very steady at 22@23½c for regular gravity—the sales are 9,000 bbls at 22@23½c for 40@42, and 23½@24c for 42@44. On the 12th February to 15th March, 28c in bulk, 8. O.; and 5,000 do for March, 28c S. O. Refined has been neglected, and yesterday was nominal, at a decline of 2c since Thursday—the sales were 1,200 bbls refined, 47c; 5,000 Ts secured, 95c; 20,000 Ts southern, 36@40c; 5,000 Ts Sperm, 180@185c; 15,000 Ts Spanish, 92c; 30 bales Cape, 39@52c; 275 do Mestina, and 30 do East India, on private terms.

New York Copper Market.

Copper—Very little business done throughout the week, and for large lots it is difficult to find buyers. The stocks here as consumers have kept out of the market, small lots only being offered daily for sale, principally at the price from 43 and 47 to 48 and 47 cents, the former for Lake, and the latter for Pig and Bar. Refined and Western Sheets at from 50 to 55c; 32,000 lbs California, Pig and Bar, sold at 39c; 250 bales Cape, 39½c; sale 5,000 lbs secured, 95c; 20,000 lbs southern, 36@40c; 5,000 lbs Sperm, 180@185c; 15,000 lbs Spanish, 92c; 30 bales Cape, 39@52c; 275 do Mestina, and 30 do East India, on private terms.

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